

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY JULY 1, 1897.

XXXVI—NO. 15

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, 100 S. Commercial, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over R. J. Joseph's Jewelry Store, South Erie Street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in state and adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio, J. H. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS.

D. B. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practitioner, Office No. 35 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main Street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., Manufacturers of Treadling Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corn. & Co., Proprietors, manufacturers of superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, etc.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufactures of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main Street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 35 Erie Street.

B G B

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED

when you get samples of the Wash Goods

at

8, 10, 12½, 15, 20c.

and note how pretty they are in style and colorings. Look them over carefully—compare them—test them thoroughly—find out how good they are—then see if you aren't surprised at the prices—styles for shirt waists, dresses, and for children's wear.

People want dainty things and that's the kind we're calling attention to.

Embroidered Linen Batistes—20c—linen color grounds—double stripes and dots.

Finest French Percales, 15c—double fold—splendid styles and goods for shirt waists.

American Dimities, 6½ to 12½. Zephyr Ginghams, 20c kind, 32 inches wide, 12½c.

And more other kinds nice wash goods than you'd ever expect any large store's collection to contain.

Write also for samples of new choice wash silks at 25 and 35c.

BOGGS & BUHL, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Filed Filed Filed

Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure blind bleeding, uceated and itching piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared only for piles and itching of the private parts, and nothing else. Every box is guaranteed. Sold by druggists, sent by mail, for 50c and \$1 per box. Williams Mfg Co., prop's, Cleveland, O. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, Massillon, O.

There is a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few cost over 4¢ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Why Fum? Start now! Correspondence solicited from intending settlers. The North-Western Home-Seeker gives practical information to those interested in the pursuits of agriculture, dairying and cattle raising. Send for free copy to

C. Traver, Rooms 3 and 4, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. Or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease.

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

ALL ARE McLEAN MEN.

Divided on Governor, But United For Senator.

OHIO DEMOCRATS MEET TODAY.

The Platform Adopted Gives Forth Swelling Notes For Silver—Warner Willing to Be the Substantial Candidate. Strength of the Different Nominees.

COLUMBUS, June 30.—The Democratic state convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning by State Chairman J. W. W. Durbin. Hon. Urie Sloan was made temporary chairman and Colonel W. A. Taylor temporary secretary.

The temporary organization was made permanent.

The following platform was reported and adopted:

Assembled, Democrats of Ohio, in convention assembled, reaffirm and endorse the declaration of principles contained in the platform adopted by the Democratic party in the national convention at Chicago in 1896, which platform declares the money question paramount to all others at this time and is as follows:

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the constitution names silver and gold as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the money unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the depreciation of gold, and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only anti-American but anti-American, and it can be sustained on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at par and without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally valid for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contracts.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government for redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for the purpose of refunding, and thus creating a debt, and to the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money. President Jackson declared that the power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by the national banks as in derogation of the constitution and we demand that all paper, which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the government, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

In support of these principles we invite the co-operation of all men who love liberty and hate corruption, oppression and tyranny.

All the resolutions on Cuba, tariff and everything else were referred to the Chicago platform, which was reaffirmed, and the question of the platform was referred to the same language as used at Chicago. This is all the platform that McLean wanted in the state convention last year and it is all he wanted at Chicago.

The preliminary work of the state convention showed that it was almost unanimous for free silver and John R. McLean for senator. There was, however, a continuation of the contests for the different places on the state ticket and for positions on the committee.

Lawrence T. Neal, who was defeated for governor by President McKinley, ex-Mayor John Farley and other gold standard Democrats, were active in the chorus for McLean, but they were contending for different men for governor. Robert T. Hough was again the favorite and regarded as the McLean man, but the field made a very bitter fight on him, especially the friends of ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg, who was supported by ex-Governor James E. Campbell, ex-Collector Joseph Dowling, who was removed by President Cleveland for violation of the civil service rules, and other leading conservatives on the financial question. The fact that Mr. Sorg voted for the issue of gold bonds while in congress was used by the radical silver men very strongly against him.

In the contest for governor John C. Welch and Horace L. Chapman showed much strength. Even if the McLean men insist on believing through the Hough slate it is believed that there will be several ballots in order to permit the dozen or more candidates to show their respective polls.

There are many candidates for other places on the state ticket, and the convention may extend to tomorrow. After the meetings of the delegates by districts there was a movement to bring out a new man for governor, one who had not been involved in the complications of the past few days, and General A. J. Warner, president of the National Bimetallic League, and one of the original silver advocates in congress, was most prominently mentioned as the dark horse. General Warner has been here all week and is regarded as a receptive candidate for governor.

The Democratic state central committee gave a hearing to the representatives of the State League of Silver Republicans and finally adopted a resolution recommending that the committee on rules designate one place on the

state ticket to be filled by the State League of Silver Republicans. This is the closing of the efforts at fusion that have been in progress. The silver Republicans, when this concession was made, withdrew their objections to Sorg, Hough and other candidates.

The old state central committee recommended that the committee on rules provide for a vacancy on the state ticket to be filled by the State League of Silver Republicans, but when the Populists appeared before that committee and also demanded a place on the state ticket and representation in the organization at state headquarters, the committee referred the whole question without recommendation or prejudice to the state convention.

All the contests were decided in favor of the McLean men.

The following was the committee on solutions:

First district—Allen O. Myers; Second, E. S. Oliver; Third, James E. Campbell; Fourth, George W. Moore; Fifth, H. G. Baker; Sixth, W. F. Radebush; Seventh, A. R. Bolin; Eighth, F. M. Marriott; Ninth, S. C. Cole; Tenth, M. C. Smith; Eleventh, W. E. Finks, Jr.; Twelfth, Casper Loewenstein; Thirteenth, General E. B. Finley; Fourteenth, C. P. Winbiger; Fifteenth, General A. J. Warner; Sixteenth, A. O. Barnes; Seventeenth, John H. McDowell; Eighteenth, F. D. Miller; Nineteenth, J. V. Welch; Twentieth, W. P. Hackney; Twenty-first, Carl Nau.

The committee on resolutions organized with Gen. A. J. Warner as chairman, and D. S. Oliver as secretary. The following sub-committee was appointed to draft a platform: A. J. Warner, E. B. Finley, Allen O. Myers, George Moore, W. T. Hockney.

The members of the state committee are McLean for silver men and favor a McLean for senator, with possibly two exceptions:

First district, John Hagerty; Second, Lewis Reemelin; Third, Joseph H. Dowling; Fourth, R. B. Cordon; Fifth, W. W. Wilson; Sixth, E. B. Strothers; Seventh, W. S. Murray; Eighth, W. W. Durbin; Ninth, John Boland; Tenth, J. L. Patterson; Eleventh, Curtis V. Harris; Twelfth, W. H. Williams; Thirteenth, M. J. Thraves; Fourteenth, Frank E. Mercer; Fifteenth, E. M. Kennedy; Sixteenth, James Fallon; Seventeenth, Isaac Hill; Eighteenth, A. J. Wolf; Nineteenth, Charles Ellis; Twentieth, Charles Cugen; Twenty-first, Herbert Myran.

The new state central committee was organized by the McLean men. Daniel McConville was elected chairman of the state executive committee by a vote of 20 to 1, which indicated the strength of the McLean delegations on all the committees.

It is understood that ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Joseph Lowling of the Third district was the only one of the state central committee who voted against McConville. Ex-Governor Campbell represents the same district on the committee on resolutions. This district favors ex-Congressman Paul J. Sorg for governor, and the McLean delegates have not shown Sorg, Campbell, Dowling or their friends any quarter in the preliminary contests.

When the delegates met by districts it developed that there was a strong feeling against some of McLean's managers because of their attempt to change the state nominations, and especially that of R. T. Hough for governor. After the pulse of the delegates had been taken, the preliminary meetings a conference was called between McLean's lieutenants and other leaders. The McLean men carried all of the 21 congressional districts by large majorities for members of the state central committee and for all the state committees, but many who met objected with them at these meetings operated to the word candidates for governor as against the other candidates who have spent months in their respective canvasses.

Previous to the district meetings the fight against S. T. Hough for governor became so bitter that there was much talk of ex-Congressman D. D. Donovan for the head of the ticket. Welby Chapman and some others showed gains, but it was generally believed that Donovan would be slated if it was necessary for the controlling elements to drop Hough. On all sides it was held that no standard bearer should be selected who had any gold streak in his record. What it was conceded that Hough was an original Bryan man at Chicago even before he had advocated a free silver plank in the state platform three years ago, when Senator Brice controlled the state convention against him, yet the fact that Mr. Hough once wore a Carlisle button one day in Washington was used as damaging evidence against him.

The McLean men were all anxious for a clean cut silver man for governor as no objection was made to McLean's record on that issue, and they felt that McLean was suffering some on account of his friends supporting Mr. Hough, against whose silver record some found objections. The McLean men held that the reports against Hough were untrue and that they were circulated by the managers of other candidates for governor, but it was evident that the McLean lieutenants considered the situation serious enough to have another man ready for the state in the event that they could not control their forces for Hough.

Those who favor McLean for senator became involved in such bitter contests against each other over the head of the state ticket that it became doubtful whether McConville, Wilkins and other McLean managers could control the convention on the nomination for governor, which involved the support of the state administration for McLean in securing the senatorship.

Efforts were made again to get Mr. McLean to come from Cincinnati to Columbus, but no assurance was received from these calls. The McLean leaders held several conferences. While they did not want to antagonize the friends of other candidates they could not be induced to drop Hough.

Ten Were For Conviction.

HOPE OF BIMETALLISM.

The News From London Read With Interest.

THE PRESIDENT AND SECY GAGE

Think the National Review Has Overdrawn the Situation—However, the Commission Is Being Cordially Received and Is Making Good Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The cablegram from London giving the substance of an article to appear in The National Review to the effect that the United States monetary commission, of which Senator Wolcott of Colorado is the head, had met with gratifying success in France and stating positively that England would reopen its Indian mints and otherwise contribute to an extended use of silver, was read with interest by government officials.

They had known that the commission was very cordially received in France and that the commissioners were greatly encouraged by the strong and apparently increasing silver sentiment in that country, as the president not long since received from Senator Wolcott a letter to this effect.

The statement that England is ready to join in the movement to the extent of reopening her Indian mints is received with many doubts. A copy of the cablegram was shown to the president and to Secretary Gage, but neither of them cared to express any opinion on it beyond the statement that they feared The Review article was overdrawn.

LONDON, June 30.—The next issue of The National Review will contain an article announcing an important bimetallic development on the hands of the United States monetary commission, consisting of Senator Edward O. Wolcott, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and General Charles Jackson Paine, which will arrive here in a few days. The commission, according to The National Review, will present to the British government and the United States the desirability of terminating the disastrous experiments inaugurated in 1873 and claiming our good will and a active concurrence.

The National Review adds: "We are able to announce that England's reply will be that the government is willing to open the Indian mints, to make a further substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of silver by extending its use in England, by increasing the legal tender of silver, making silver the basis of notes, empowering the Bank of England to use its silver reserve and that material assistance and strong moral support will be given to the object the United States and France have in view."

Paris, June 30.—The minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, has given a luncheon in honor of the United States monetary commissioners, Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and General Charles J. Paine. The United States ambassador here, Horace J. Porter, the secretary of the United States embassy, Henry Vignaud; the premier, M. Cochin; and the minister of finance, M. Clérey; Senator Fougere, vice president of the Bimetallic League, and M. Krantz, reporter of the budget, were present.

Mr. Stevenson attended the sitting of the French senate. A high official received him at the entrance of the house and conducted him to a seat in the box of the president.

TO CONTROL THE TRUSTS.

Republicans Agree on an Amendment. Th. Duty on Coal.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Republican members of the senate committee on judiciary have had under consideration the form of an amendment to be submitted for the control of trusts. They practically agreed upon an amendment making it an offense punishable by fine and imprisonment for any person or corporation to monopolize or conspire with any other person or corporation to monopolize the trade in any article protected by the tariff bill. The amendment when completed will prescribe penalties and supply directions for the detection of fraud. The preparation of the amendment has been referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Thurston, Davis and Spooner.

The senate finance committee has fixed the duty on coal at 67 cents per long ton. This rate applies only to coal shipped from countries which do not impose a higher rate on American coal. It therefore affects only Canada, the Canadian rate on American coal being the same. There has been a strong intention to hold the rate down to the originally fixed by the committee on to lower it, but this effort was vigorously contested by the senators from the coal producing states, and the latter call have won.

CHANDLER AND TILLMAN.

They Had a Lively and Amusing Colloquy in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A lively and amusing colloquy has occurred in the senate between Senators Tillman of South Carolina and Chandler of New Hampshire. The former had proposed an amendment to the tariff bill, providing a \$100 head tax on immigrants and a restriction against all those not coming to the United States to become citizens.

Mr. Tillman made an earnest speech on the depressed condition of labor, but he was soon diverted from his theme by Mr. Chandler. The latter, adopting a style of mock gravity, directed the discussion to Mr. Cleveland's administration. This, in turn, brought from Mr. Tillman a vehement criticism of the late president, while Mr. Chandler drolly protested against the assaults on Mr. Cleveland by a member of his own party. When the fun had been fast and furious for some time the Tillman amendments were defeated. Yeas, 3; nays, 48, the three affirmative votes

being cast by Messrs. Butler, Quay and Tillman.

The senate disposed of the lead paragraph, the committee rate of 1½ cents per pound on coal ore being agreed to, 30-23. The other paragraphs considered were of comparatively minor importance.

BANNOCKS OUT AGAIN.

The Troublesome Idaho Indians Leave Their Reservation—White Settlers Scared—An Appeal Made For United States Troops—Ordered Brought Back.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Regarding the request of the Idaho people for troops to protect them against the Bannocks Secretary Ating Adjutant General Breck and some of the other officers who are experienced in just such Indian troubles as this, and the conclusion reached was that the department should take steps to learn for itself the exact situation in the Fort Hall country. Accordingly a telegram was sent to Brigadier General Coppinger at Omaha, Neb., the headquarters of the department of the Platte, in which the reservation is included, instructing him to send one or more officers to the scene of trouble to ascertain and report upon the state of affairs there.

The news of the outbreak of Indians from the reservation came in dispatches from the governor of Idaho. He telegraphed Secretary Bliss and wired urgent messages to Senator Hittfield. Senators Hittfield and Senator Hittfield went to the interior department where they called attention to the situation, and the dispatches also were promptly forwarded to the secretary of war. Secretary Bliss carried the telegrams to the cabinet meeting, where they were discussed.

A formal communication also was made to the secretary of war asking that orders be issued for whatever military assistance may be necessary to aid the agent, Lieutenant F. G. Irwin, U. S. A., in preserving order and protecting the lives and property of the settlers and to return the Indians to their reservations if they are absent therefrom as reported. The agent was notified to make a further immediate report.

A FREE MONONGAHELA.

The Government Ready to Pay the Cash For the Locks.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Attorney General McKenna has rendered an opinion upon the Monongahela river question which was asked for by the secretary of war. He decided that the title is clear and that condemnation proceedings heretofore had are valid. The acquiring of the locks and dams in the Monongahela river was provided for in the last river and harbor bill and under its terms there have been condemnation proceedings. The condemnation has been made and has not been appealed from.

The decision of the attorney general removes all existing legal complications and the only thing remaining to secure free navigation of the Monongahela river is for the payment to the Monongahela Navigation company of the amounts judged to be due by the commissioners making the condemnation proceedings. With this object in view the secretary of war has telegraphed the officers of the company to come to Washington so that the deal may be closed and the money paid to the company.

NEW LAWS SWEEPING EFFECT.

All Illinois Semi-Military Organizations Must Suspend Army Uniforms.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The American Volunteers, Lathrop's religious organization, will be compelled to change their uniforms because of the enactment of the military code of Illinois by the legislature and signed by the governor.

Policemen will not be permitted to wear overcoats fashioned after those worn by army officers, the Captain-Gael Guards will be disbanded, Captain Thomas J. Ford's famous Chicago Zouaves will be forced out of existence, the Aurora Zouaves will be required to drop their military trappings, while boys' brigades and semi-military companies throughout the state will be disbanded or the members fined or imprisoned.

THE SPANISH ARE NERVOUS.

Fear the United States May Use Force. Weyler to Be Recalled.

LONDON, June 30.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints the following dispatch from its correspondent at Madrid: "Public attention is engrossed by the appointment of General Stewart L. Woodford as United States minister to Spain. While the government continues to repudiate the intention of recalling General Weyler, I am in a position to reiterate that his recall will be an accomplished fact at no distant date. I learn that in all possibility, Generals Blanco and Macias will proceed to the island and divide the supreme command, and I have good reason to believe that General Woodford, Marshal Martinez Campos will proceed upon a separate mission to Cuba.

In accordance with the wishes of President McKinley, Martinez Campos should be the executor of any arrangements possibly reached between Spain and the United States. Indications do not point to any arrangements being reached with the United States and intimate friends of Senor Camerona del Castillo, the Spanish premier, declare the premier will strenuously oppose autonomy. Castelar, the Liberal leader, is also opposed to anything of the kind. They both consider that such a concession would render it very difficult to maintain Spanish sovereignty.

"The report that the United States will insist upon autonomy and the withdrawal of the Spanish troops and that otherwise it will intervene by force if necessary does not make for a peaceful solution, and the position is regarded throughout Spain with considerable anxiety."

NO MINERS' STRIKE.

This Is the Declaration of President Ratchford.

SAYS HE IS TIRED DENYING IT.

It Is Claimed In Pittsburgh That Private Letters Extracted From Dolan's Desk Reveals the Certainty of a Strike—That Columbus Conference.

COLUMBUS, June 30.—Michael Ratchford, president of the United Mine-workers of America, when asked what if any truth were in the specials sent out to the effect that a strike of coal workers had been ordered, said:

"I am tired of denying these reports of a proposed strike. I have been denying them for 60 days. I have nothing to say for publication."

The last national meeting of the miners occurred on a scale of 60 cents for Ohio and 69 cents for Pennsylvania and left it to the executive committee to determine the time to put this scale into operation. The committee met here June 24, 25 and 26, and for three days were closeted with positive orders not to be called or to admit anybody. Later they gave out that conditions are not favorable to the proposed new scale into operation now. That, of course, means that there might have been a strike had the new scale been ordered, but not being ordered there cannot be any strike.

PITTSBURGH, June 30.—The states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and the Pittsburgh district of Pennsylvania are on the eve of a great miners' strike.

Patrick Dolan, district president of Pittsburgh, attended a meeting of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America at Columbus, which was in session four days, and he returned, stating he did not know what was to be done.

The secret of the approaching strike was let out, however, by some one extracting private letters from the desk of Mr. Dolan at the miners' headquarters.

Any strike was contemplated. But he also told an individual that he would deny the story to everybody for policy's sake.

There are those on the inside in miners' affairs who are cognizant of what is going on, and they say the strike is scheduled for July 3.

NAVAL MILITIA DRILLS.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Will Watch Ohio and Michigan Tars.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Acting Secretary Roosevelt has practically completed the program for the summer drills of the naval militia. The militia of the states bordering on the lakes will be taken care of by the Michigan. Mr. Roosevelt himself will attend some of the drills, leaving here next Friday for Cleveland. The dates for the drills were fixed as follows:

The Michigan militia will be drilled at Bay City and Detroit from July 10 to 18. The Ohio militia will take its turn at Cleveland and Toledo from July 21 to 31 and the Illinois militia will be met at Chicago Aug. 9 to 16.

PROBABLY DONE FOR REVENGE.

The Scranton Explosion Not Caused by Accident—Several Injured.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 30.—The dynamite explosion in South Scranton blew up the business block of Leon Olechowski, a double dwelling owned by him and a detached house owned by Michael O'Hara. The business block, a two-story building, was torn to pieces. Twenty other houses had all the windows blown out and plaster torn from the walls. The shock was felt all over the city.

Olechowski was seriously injured in saving his wife and his recovery is doubtful. Following the explosion the wrecked buildings took fire, but the firemen kept the flames from spreading. The infant child of Michael Joyce was dangerously injured and a little son of John Klein almost suffocated. The total loss will reach \$25,000.

Olechowski has been in political and church wrangles for a number of years and was the recognized leader of one of the warring factions among the South Side Poles. When asked if he thought it possible that some enemy had blown up his store, he said he did not know what to think, it might be that, but he would not like to say anything about it.

Nobody could be found who could explain the cause of the disaster. Circumstantial evidence abounds, however, to show that it was no accident. Gas could not have been caused by any ordinary amount of dynamite or glycerin.

Olechowski was arrested later, accused of arson.

Steamer Reported Lost.

ADEN, June 30.—The Indian government's steamer Mayo, sent out in search of the missing steamer Aden, has returned here and reports that the Aden was totally lost off the island of Socotra, at the eastern extremity of Africa, on the morning of June 9. Eighty-five were drowned, some being rescued.

Li Visited the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands spent some time in the private gallery of the senate, accompanied by three members of her suite. She first appeared in the senate marble room and sent her card to Senator Perkins of California, who, after exchanging a few words with her and introducing her to many of his colleagues, escorted her to the gallery, where she took a front seat and appeared to be an interested listener to the debate on lead ore.

Promine & Hebrew Dead.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Henry Gross, D. D., a prominent Hebrew, has died of asthma at his home in this city.

A SUIT FOR A PEERAGE.

Contest For the Lovat Title and Estates Reopened.

A TOMB ROBBED FOR EVIDENCE.

Dramatic History of the Famous Scottish House—The Present Claimant Descended From the Notorious Simon, Lord Lovat, Who Perished on the Scaffold.

Few peerages have furnished more romance and drama to the annals of the British aristocracy than that of Lovat. The holder of it is chief for the time being of the ancient and important Scotch clan of Fraser and the life tenant of estates exceeding in size the entire dominions of many an independent sovereign of central Europe. The Beaufort estate alone of the



JOHN FRASER, present Lord Lovat, which was leased for a time by W. K. Vanderbilt, extends over 500,000 acres.

Abductions, elopements, murders, rebellion, forgery and arson contribute to give interest to the history of this grand old Scottish house, so many members of which have perished on the scaffold. The last one to lay his head on the block was Simon, tenth Lord Lovat, who, discovered betraying both the Jacobites and the Hanoverian dynasty established on the throne of England, by each of which he was employed as a trusted spy, was finally decapitated on Tower hill amid demonstrations of universal execration.

It might be imagined that in the prosaic nineteenth century no further romance would be furnished to the history of the Frasers, but the claimant who 10 or 15 years ago brought suit in the house of lords for possession of the title and estates and was defeated on the ground of insufficient evidence has reopened proceedings, having got hold of indispensable links of testimony.

He satisfied the lords before that he is a Fraser and a descendant of the lords of Lovat. He expects now to demonstrate that he is lineally descended from the elder brother of the Lord Lovat who was beheaded on Tower hill. If he does, he undoubtedly will win, since the present Lord Lovat holds his estates as well as the clan chieftainship by reason of his being descended from a much more remote holder of the peerage.

The missing evidence is in the shape of jewelry and documents, some of which latter have actually been found in coffins in the family mausoleum on the Beaufort estate in Scotland. As the present Lord Lovat naturally declined to give permission for the mausoleum to be opened and the coffins of his ancestors searched for evidence to deprive him of his possessions, the mausoleum had to be "burglarized," so to speak, at night and under circumstances of great peril by men in the pay of the claimant.

Other documents were found in a secret vault in an old house at Kirkcaldy in Scotland, while yet more papers and some jewelry, the inscriptions on which are of the utmost importance, were found concealed behind the wainscoting of the wall of a very old building in the neighborhood of the London Tower. Nobody seems to know exactly whether these jewels and papers were hidden there by Simon, Lord Lovat, "the traitor" (that is the nickname by which he is known in Scotch history), or by the executioner, to whom, by virtue of ancient rights and prerogative of the crown and all the personal effects of the criminal put to death by him belonged.

It seems that this traitor, who abducted his own niece and then compelled his aunt to marry him in defiance of the canons of the church, had an elder brother, who, having killed a piper in a passion, fled to Wales, where he died impoverished, leaving a son who ought to have succeeded to the peerage instead of his uncle, the traitor.

The present claimant is a direct descendant of this elder brother. His grandfather and great-grandfather were ordinary Welsh



SIMON, TENTH LORD LOVAT, miners, but he is wealthy and well educated and therefore fully equipped for the conflict for the Lovat peerage and estates. His claims are championed by several leading members of the Scottish bar, including the Right Honorable James Balfour, once lord advocate general. The trial has begun in the court of sessions at Edinburgh.

Among the many peculiar features of the case is the fact that if defeated the present Baron Lovat will lose his estates, but not his title, for the queen conferred upon his grandfather an English peerage under the title of Lord Lovat about 40 years ago, and it was subsequently that he secured the removal by the crown of the

attainder that rested upon the patent of the Scotch barony of Lovat. Consequently if the claimant wins there will be two Lords Lovat, the one a Scotch peer and the other an English peer.

Another point about this cause celebre is that if the claimant wins the Roman Catholic church and also the Presbyterian church will lose heavily. The so called sustentation fund of the latter holds a mortgage of nearly \$2,000,000 on a part of the Lovat estates, the mortgage having been contracted by the father of the present peer. This same Lord Lovat gave much landed property to the Catholic church, to which he, like his son, the present peer, belonged. So if the claimant carries the day all the deeds of gift as well as the mortgages of the late Lord Lovat will be invalid, while the Presbyterian church will lose about \$2,000,000 and the Catholic church in Scotland will forfeit an immense amount of valuable property on a part of which the principal monastery in the United Kingdom has been erected at great cost.

Young Lord Lovat is a nice young fellow, an officer in the Life guards and has achieved distinction as a steeplechaser and an amateur actor. Until a short time before he attained his majority he acted as host to two interesting adventurers, advancing in years, who styled themselves "Counts of Albany" and claimed to be descended from Charles Stuart, the young pretender. Their pretensions were believed by many Scotch nobles, including the late Lord Lovat, who placed at their disposal a house on an island of a loch on his Invernesshire property. Their sister died a year ago, a nun of a convent at Edinburgh, where she was known as Mother St. Ignatius.

A GRAVE EXPERIMENT.

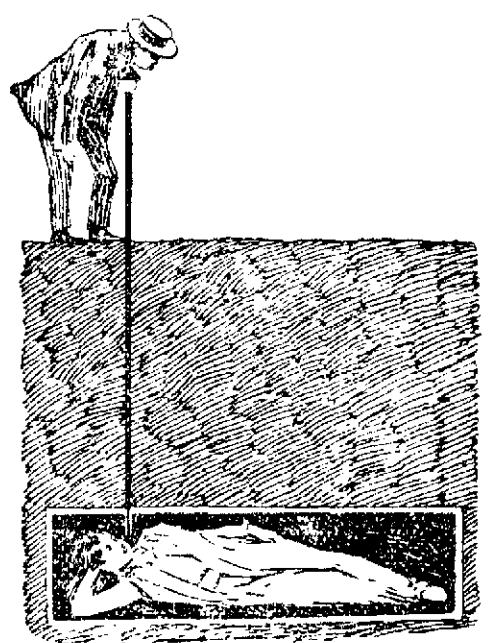
Volunteers Buried Alive to Expose the Hindoo Fake Burial Trick.

After being in a coffin for 60 hours six feet under earth without touching food or drink William Lloyd was exhumed on June 15 at Hill-dale park, near Cincinnati, and did not seem much the worse for his graveyard experience. Miss Angie May, a rather pretty Columbus girl, who had been in a coffin beside that of Lloyd for 24 hours, was also exhumed and tripped off to the Park club house to change her burial robes for a more suitable garb.

Lloyd and Miss May were employed by the Ohio Liberal league to expose the exhibition of Hypnotists Boone, who has created quite a furor by having people buried alive after having, as he claimed, hypnotized them. The coffins are of the regulation make, and a tube 10 inches in diameter leads up to the surface, through which the face of the buried subject can be seen. Lloyd and Miss May volunteered to be buried, claiming that the subjects of Boone were not hypnotized and that it was purely a test of physical endurance. The police sought to interfere with the burial of Lloyd, but he was put under the ground in the night.

The police did not dare dig up Lloyd for fear they would disarrange the pipes which led to his living tomb and kill him.

Through the tube he talked to the people about his grave experience, gave an



MISS MAY IN THE GRAVE

occasional dissertation about bugs, etc., and smoked a cigarette now and then. He said that it was cool down in his grave, and that he advised any one who wished to get rid of a hard cold to be buried for three or four days. He said that it was simply a test of will power. He felt pretty hungry the first day, but soon got over it. He was hungry when he was taken out of his grave and hungry from not drinking water, but was soon all right, and said he believed he could live in a grave for a week.

Miss May, after she had been exhumed, said she had lain right still and made up her mind that she would stand the ordeal and had got through it pretty well. She also talked freely with people through the tube. She was dressed in a regulation white burial robe.

It was a strange sight when the grave-diggers began to dig up the couple before a crowd of several hundred curious people. The earth was carefully removed at first, and then the men worked faster, and finally the coffins were exposed and raised from the grave. The lids were then unscrewed, and the man and woman raised themselves up in their coffins and hopped out. Lloyd shook hands with many people, but Miss May tripped off at a lively gait without salutations.

The Ohio Liberal society is gratified because of its exposure of the so-called hypnotic or Hindoo burials.

Get Used to Snake Bites.

Until very recently the many instances related by travelers of people who would permit themselves to be bitten by venomous serpents and yet not sustain any injury have been regarded as impostures, to be dismissed as unworthy of consideration. But what was regarded as tradition and popular belief has lately been raised to the level of scientific fact, and little doubt now exists that animals and men can really acquire the power to resist the venom of the cobra and other very poisonous serpents. A number of cases in which protection of this kind has been attained have lately been described. By gradual inoculation with snake poison, certain sects of snake charmers become able to handle the most venomous of these animals with impunity. It has indeed been ascertained that in northern India people allow themselves to be bitten by snakes once a week or so, because the poison produces in them a form of intoxication which is as alluring as the effect produced by liquors from India hemp. Not only does a nonfatal bite by a poisonous serpent confer protection against subsequent bites, but the same rule seems to apply to other venomous animals.

Men With Long Names Were Popular.

Among the ancient Saxons when drinking healths as many cups were drunk as there were letters in the name of the person complimented.

POPULAR TRADITION.

INSTANCES WHERE IT WAS FOUNDED ON HISTORICAL FACT.

The Missionary and the Old Stone Bench. The Tradition of the Samothracians About the Black Sea—Key to the Wicked Earl's Treasure.

There was once an energetic and strong minded missionary in the south seas, who took a great deal of interest in the folklore of the island where he dwelt. After years of study he made up his mind for good and all that there was not a particle of fact in the legends professing to be historic which he had laboriously gathered. In distrust at his own credulity, unwilling to let people know what a fool he had been, he tossed his whole collection into the fire. Some days afterward there was a terrific hurricane. The islanders had told him that once upon a time long ago a certain famous chieftain used to sit on a stone bench beneath a tree which grew close to the mission house. That bench had disappeared, no one knew when or how, but in the days of heathendom they used to place offerings to the spirit of the old chief near the spot where it had stood. When the missionary sallied out on the morning after the storm, the first object he noticed was this tree overthrown—and in the midst of its upturned roots hung a stone bench.

The reverend gentleman—Whiting was his name, if we remember right—stood in a maze. The legend was true, then. Examination proved beyond a doubt that the bench had rested against the bole of the tree in some distant age, for there was no trace of an incision. The wood had grown smoothly round and over it. So far as he could roughly compute, four centuries must have passed since it stood outside the trunk. For that time the islanders had preserved the memory of a circumstance so trifling, for to question that this was the bench they assigned to their mythic hero would have been silly. And then the good man mourned his haste. He had destroyed the patient labor of years because he would not credit the accounts of grave events given in all seriousness by members of his flock, and it proved that they were trustworthy even on such a detail as the personal habits of a man who died 400 years ago.

The story is one to be borne in mind by all students of folklore and of that early stage in human annals which is based upon tradition. But it does not follow that Mr. Whiting had good cause to lament his burned manuscripts if he valued them only for the records of events they might contain. That there are particles of fact in the most grotesque of these legends, which profess to be historic, we find more and more reason to believe as our knowledge widens, but it is rarely possible to sift them from the mass of poetic nonsense. Savages everywhere keep the memory of startling incidents which occurred, as we learn by internal evidence, an indefinite number of ages ago.

Geologists recognize that the Black sea was once a lake, with no outlet toward the Mediterranean. They incline to think or believe that it escaped through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles shortly after the glacial period. But Diodorus Siculus mentions a tradition of the Samothracians exactly agreeing with this account, which learned men of the day have framed upon the teaching of science. Did the Samothracians exist in the glacial period? They say that when the Black sea broke its barriers at last all their country was drowned—that was the Samothracian flood. And it is evident enough that such must have been the result of the cataclysm. There is a passage in Pindar also which some commentators interpret as an allusion to the same prodigious event.

Traditions of the mammoth are so general and so vigorous in the extreme north of America that savants of reputation are not unwilling to admit the possibility that it survived 200 years ago, and others who have no scientific reputation to hazard go very much further. Very small details are preserved by the popular memory sometimes. When the wizard Earl of Foulis was carried off to be boiled alive as the only means of killing him, tradition reported that he threw away the key of his treasure chamber. It could never be found. But less than 60 years ago schoolboys playing in the haunted ruins unearthed a great key which might very well have been tossed through the airhole of a dungeon opening—the point is significant—beside the road along which the wicked earl was hurried. Many cases might be cited where even antique stories of buried treasure have been proved true. A notable one is told by the worthy Dr. Plot in his history of Herefordshire. Bransel castle had a specially fine tale of this sort, alleging that a king's crown was sunk in the moat. In 1650 a cottager named Tailor, planting a hedge along the moat to protect his children, found a crown set with diamonds. He sold it to a jeweler at Gloucester for £37. The jeweler transferred it to a Lombard street goldsmith at a great profit, and he sold the diamonds alone for £1,500.—London Standard.

What Else Could She Do?

"I was surprised to hear that Penelope had broken her engagement. It thought she was determined to stick to him in spite of the opposition of her father."

"She was, but the idiot wrote her some poetry, as he called it. And he rhymed her name with 'let us then elope.' That settled him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The loneliest house in the British Isles is said to be the gamekeeper's cottage in Skiddaw forest, approached from Keswick by a path along Whit Beck, which offers 5 1/2 miles of as rough walking as can be well compressed into that distance.

THE KIDNEYS PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THEY ALONE.

If diseased, however, they cannot, and the blood continually becomes more impure. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys, the sewers of the system, every three minutes, night and day, while life endures.

Safe Cure

puts the kidneys in perfect health, and nature does the rest.

The heavy, dragged out feeling, the bilious attacks, headaches, nervous unrest, flat appetite, all caused by poisoned blood, will disappear when the kidneys properly perform their functions.

There is no doubt about this. Thousands have so testified. The theory is right, the cure is right and health follows as a natural sequence. Be self-convinced through personal proof.

Jos. Horne & Co.

June Bargains.

June has something more than brides and roses to be famous for. It is generally, in a more practical sense, memorable to thrifty people for the annual price-cutting of spring and summer goods.

We have done little price-cutting, for our buying was low enough to make every price in this store a bargain price. Here is a sample or two:

ROMAN STRIPE WASH SILKS.—Kaki and Habutai Wash Silks in the popular Roman stripes and other patterns, including some new and brilliant plaids. From 25c. to 45c. a Yard.

BLACK SILKS. A lot of 50c. Black Indias, Brocades and Gros Grains at 50c. a Yard.

BLACK TWILL SERGES. We have bought 60 pieces of fine French Twill Serges. They are in a perfect black and the kind which you usually pay a dollar for, marked at 60c. a Yard.

IMPORTED SUITINGS. These are in Silk and wool mixtures, checks and fancy wool grenadines. Former prices were \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard. Now the entire lot at one price, 65c. a Yard.

SAILOR HATS.—We have received a shipment of the finest lot of trimmed Sailor Hats ever seen in these cities. All the new blacks and bows are included. The prices we have put on this lot are 25c, 50c, 60c, 75c and \$1.00.

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NEW TIN SHOP

CRITCHFIELD & SON.

Experienced Tanners and Slaters

Give prompt attention to slate, tin and iron roofing, spouting, furnace repairing and general job work.

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EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Mapewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats all acute diseases, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. Dr. Kutchin has treated over 15,000 cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as incurable, some to be blind, others deaf and a large number to be invalids for life. Now they see and hear, and many are on the high road to health.

The doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Nose, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Erysipelas, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and in fact, all long-standing and chronic diseases. All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that Dr. Kutchin is stopping at a place, crowds gather to consult him, and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a wonderful gift for anyone to possess, and Dr. Kutchin's diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: He carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they wish, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge. The treatment is most successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhea, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Gonorrhea, and all other diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. Dr. Kutchin quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopic examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free.

Return visits made every 28 days.

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PARIS RESTAURANTS.

INFORMATION FOR THOSE WHO INTEND VISITING THE GAY CITY.

The "Swell" Eating Places and Samples of Their Charges Prices That Sometimes Astonish Even High Rolling Americans.

Those Americans who think that New York is an expensive place ought to go to Paris. There is no doubt that the prices of New York at first class places are high, but the New York restaurants have not reached such expertness in making out bills as they have in Paris. Therefore it is not at all uncommon to notice an American with his wife going over his bill with the hair slowly rising upon his head.

There are plenty of places in Paris where you can get a dinner cheaper—the bouillions Duval, for example. These restaurants are sprinkled all over Paris, and they give you plain food very well cooked at a reasonable figure. But the average American generally goes to the swell places, which are about 12 in number. There is the Cafe de Paris, Cubat's, Chevillard's, Durand's, Joseph's, the Restaurant Larue, the Tour d'Argent, Maire's, Paillard's, the Maison Doree, the Cafe Voisin and the Restaurant Lucas, together with the Cafe Anglais, the Lion d'Or, Foyot's and Marquery's, if you choose to include them. The Cafe Anglais is no longer first class, the Lion d'Or has been closed, Foyot's is in the Latin quarter and Marquery's is only middle class. The highest priced places are Durand's, Paillard's and the Cafe Voisin, and these are the most frequented. Each year the restaurant frequented by the "swells" changes. Two years ago it was Durand's, last year it was Paillard's and this year it is Voisin's.

Americans are generally disappointed in the appearance of these places because they are frequently small and by no means gorgeous in their equipments. They are all arranged in about the same way—a row of cushioned seats or divans running around the wall, with tables placed next to them. The guests nearly always ensconce themselves on the seats next to the wall and are served from the other side of the tables by the waiters. Occasionally, when the place is crowded, people will seat themselves on the outside, but ordinarily they are found on only one side of the table. As for the table linen, the china, the knives and forks, they are by no means as fine as we find in many of the American hotels and restaurants. The cooking, however, is hard to excel. The reason that the Paris restaurants obtain such high prices is owing to their peculiarity of getting what they call primeurs. Their Paris epicurean guests seem to want to eat things out of season. For example, they are fond of serving you peeps in January. Then, they will give you pheasants and birdnest soup and other exotic dishes.

Here is a sample dinner and a very plain one for two at a Paris restaurant. They charge you, by the way, 50 centimes, or 10 cents, to sit down. Therefore for the two places, or converts, put down 1 franc; an appetit, the substitute for our American cocktail, another franc; a bottle of ordinary white wine, 3 francs; a bottle of ordinary burgundy, 7 francs; a tureen of bouillon, another franc; a sole with normandy sauce, 8 francs; a duckling with turnips and cream, 15 francs; asparagus with a delicate sauce, 12 francs; ice cream tart, 5 francs; coffee, half a franc; liqueurs, 1 franc; tip, half a franc; total, about 60 francs, or about \$12.

The French have many ways of cooking eggs most deliciously. For example, eggs with shrimps, scrambled eggs with chicken gravy, and scrambled eggs with almost everything, much better, you find, than in America. They also cook many things in covered saucepans which are most appetizing. Their saucepans are earthenware, of the kind called casseroles, and by keeping them covered they can cook a chicken en casserole which will make your mouth water. The average American chicken is baked in an oven—although the cook thinks she is roasting it when she is only baking it—and, as a rule, it is dry and tasteless and unfit to eat.

You can get a lunch, or what the French call a breakfast, at any of these restaurants, including a bottle of ordinary wine, butter, shrimps, eggs and mushrooms, chicken with artichoke hearts, strawberry tart, coffee and cheese for about 25 francs, say \$5. But all of these bills that I am giving you are the dinners and breakfasts ordered by people who are careful. The average American is apt to take things which are suggested to him by the waiter, and when he has eaten with his table companion say four dishes and finds that it costs \$10 apiece it makes him very tired.

If you will notice, I have put on the bills of fare above only ordinary wines. If you place yourself in the hands of the sommelier, or wine steward, and tell him you want something very good, he will bring you up an old cobwebby bottle of burgundy without any tag on it and will tell you that it is good. So it is. It will generally cost you more than champagne, and by the same token it is better than champagne. Americans soon find out the places where they have good burgundy and bordeaux, but they have to pay for them. I would advise these Americans always to trust in the sommelier rather than attempt to find things themselves from the wine list, because the wine list is meaningless. All it can tell you is vintage and prices, and sometimes not even that.—Paris Cor. San Francisco Argonaut.

Enlightened.

Tarry de Windt, the Siberian traveler, took a number of woodcuts of the Andree polar balloon for distribution among the natives of northwestern Siberia. One day he noticed a Tchuktchi studying one of the pictures intently and asked him what he would do if he saw it in the sky. "Shoot it," was the immediate reply.

HE RANG UP ANOTHER.

A Sober Man's Funny Experience With a Fare Register.

Sometimes things happen to men who are perfectly sober. This one happened on a north bound "limits" car.

The car was crowded, and when Schiller street was reached, the lady who sat just about amidships was unable to attract the attention of the conductor to have him signal so she might get off.

Mr. Sanborn is always gracious, always suave, always courteous. He saw beauty in distress, and he believed in helping his neighbor. So he reached up to the cord and rang the bell. Of course it was the wrong cord, and the arrow on the face of the cash register moved up from 65 to 66.

It is not recorded that a conductor ever failed to notice it when this sort of blunder occurred. And so the conductor, far away as he was, out of sight of the passenger's signal, began to edge his way forward through the crowd, vengeance threatened by his manner.

Of course the passengers tittered, and Mr. Sanborn should have turned red. But he didn't.

He awaited the approach of the collision with the same suavity. The lady in whose behalf the harm was done had left him to his fate and was edging to the front door as the car came to a halt.

"Who rang up that fare?" demanded the man with a proper grievance.

"I did," manfully replied the culprit. He afterward avowed that he was ready to plead guilty in any other language, if, as he expected, the conductor might not be fluent with English.

The representative of corporations lost no time. He expressed various opinions, all tending to a harmony of result, of the man who would do such a consummately idiotic trick as to ring up a fare instead of pulling the signal bell. Of course from his point of view it was a stupid trick. The conductor who would be so stupid would have trouble in maintaining his standing with the authorities of the line.

But Mr. Sanborn wasn't a conductor and didn't want to be. He accepted the situation, and when the conductor reached the end, he was ready.

"You'll have to pay that fare," concluded the conductor.

"Very well, I can do it," said Mr. Sanborn, handing a silver dime to his assailant.

The latter fished around in his pocket for the nickel that was due in return.

Then came Mr. Sanborn's revenge.

"You may keep the change," he said, with the same unflinching suavity. "I want to ring it again."

And ring it again he did, to the delight of the sympathetic passengers, who had before enjoyed the situation and now found their pleasure multiplied. But the dumfounded conductor squeezed his way back to his domain of the platform and muttered, "Well, I'm darned."—Chicago Record.

Sir Henry Calcraft.

Sir Henry Calcraft, who died the other day, was for many years one of the best known and most popular men in the social life of London. In a sketch of his career The St. James Gazette says: "There was a famous hangman of the name of Calcraft, and Sir Henry used to be jocularly known as the Hangman—a title he would laughingly accept. The position he held in public and social life may not inaptly be indicated by recalling the circumstances that his name was freely canvassed as that of Mr. Delane's successor in the editorship of The Times. He knew nothing of journalism in its practical aspects, but he had an unrivaled knowledge of the men and affairs of his time, and it was this fact and the reputation he had acquired as a man of signal penetration and soundness of judgment that led to the association of his name with the editorship. Sir Henry had never dulled the brightness of his outlook on life by accepting the responsibilities of matrimony. He was a confirmed bachelor, who retained to middle age the gayety of youth."

A New Test of Sobriety.

Shibboleths to test sobriety, or comparative sobriety, in the case of supposed drunkards have often been heard of, and have generally been looked upon as jokes for the dinner table or the smoking room. From a case reported at the Westminster police court, it appears that a doctor, examined as a witness, has invented a test phrase which he regards as infallible. It is, "The artillery extinguished the conflagration early." This may be very effective, and it was tried successfully on a cabman (the defendant), but the doctor need not have taxed his inventive powers. There is the "Peter Piper picked a peck of pepper," etc., test, and one or two more not quite so elaborate. "Biblical criticism" and "British constitution" have long been favorite tests, but the best is probably "Mrs. Smith's fish sauce shop."—London News.

Lincoln's Grammar.

The grammar studied by Abraham Lincoln when he clerked in Denton Offutt's store at New Salem in 1830 is in North Dakota, in the possession of the widow of Robert Rutledge of Casselton. In the inside of the front cover is a receipt for \$30, given with an order on James Rutledge by Offutt in Lincoln's handwriting and over his signature.—Indianapolis Journal.

Germany and Steam.

In Adolph Werter's queer little volume of mechanical statistics and oddities, which bears the very appropriate title of "Curiosities of the Steam Engine," we find the following: "The very first steam engine which ever revolved its wheels in Germany was set in motion by Harkort at Freiheitwetter on Aug. 25, 1785."

In all governments there must of necessity be both the law and the sword; laws without arms would give us not liberty, but licentiousness; and arms without laws would produce not subjection, but slavery.—Colton.

PRESIDENTIAL FADS.

Our National Executives Have All Had Their Hobbies.

Every president since the time of Washington has had some particular pet amusement.

As every one knows, George Washington was a great sportsman. His greatest pleasure was in following the hounds, mounted on a tiptop hunter. He was an athlete in his youth and his love of outdoor life continued to the day of his death. When he was president, his chief diversion was horseback riding. He was fond of dancing, too, and regularly attended the assemblies in the long room in the City Tavern at Alexandria, says the Washington Post.

Thomas Jefferson sought relief from the cares of state in his love for music. He was a clever performer on the violin and whiled away many hours sawing away on his beloved fiddle. He had a taste for mechanical inventions, too, and some of his happiest moments were those spent in trying to evolve some labor saving device.

President Tyler had a deep and abiding love for the good American game of poker. Surrounded by a few chums, he spent many pleasant evenings drawing to tumbledown flushes, filling against four aces and hoisting the full houses, bluffing on deuces, bucking ante. The stakes were invariably small, but history says that he was a bad loser.

Andrew Jackson was passionately fond of cockfighting, and when he left the Hermitage to run the nation at Washington he brought with him two of his finest fighting cocks. These he matched against the gamiest roosters in the surrounding country, but the Tennessee article made but a feeble showing against the Virginia breed. President Jackson brought on several other pairs, but his birds invariably met defeat, and in this respect he said that his administration was a lamentable failure.

President W. H. Harrison was not much of an epicure, but he had a great fancy for doing the marketing for the family. Every morning he would trudge to the market place with a basket on his arm and return an hour later carrying 40 or 50 pounds of produce.

General Grant was fond of fast driving, and he had some notable trotters in his stables during his two terms. In the evening he would play Boston with some of his army chums. He cared little for riding and was rarely seen on horseback in Washington.—Atlanta Constitution.

LATEST IN MONEY SWEATING

How a \$20 Goldpiece Was Doctored by the Unscrupulous.

One of the most puzzled men in town is a Montgomery street restaurant keeper, who recently took in a \$20 goldpiece which filled all the ordinary requirements of genuineness so far as the superficial test could reveal the true facts. But a few days ago a banker stepped into his place and saw the \$20 piece which the restaurant man had received only a short time before. The banker had a queer look in his eyes as he took the coin and rapped it sharply with his knife, and the restaurant keeper had a stranger expression as he saw his supposed \$20 piece break into two pieces.

"How is this?" he demanded. The banker answered: "It is the same old game. I had one of those pieces myself, and since then I have tested goldpieces of the \$20 denomination very carefully. If that had been genuine, my test would not have broken it."

Then the restaurant keeper and the banker carefully examined it together. The outside of the goldpiece was all right, seemingly, when the discovered parts were placed together. The milling seemed to be up to the standard. The weight was correct, but the inside of the piece was half filled with a composition which was not the customary gold and alloy. Still closer examination revealed that the gold had been sawed through with exquisite care and skill just inside of the milling. Then the milling had been removed and from the interior of the piece some of the gold had been extracted and the base composition was made to take the place of the more precious metal. Then, with equal deftness and skill, the milling had been replaced and soldered in some way and the trick was done.—San Francisco Call.

A Contrary Flag.

If ever there was anything in the world that went by contraries, it is the Chinese flag. It will be recalled that it is one of the gayest of national standards. The body of the banner is of a pale yellow. In the upper left hand corner is a small red sun, and looking at it is a fierce Chinese dragon. About 1,000 years ago, so the story runs, the Chinese made war upon the Japanese. They prepared for a great invasion. As a prophecy of victory they adopted a standard which is that of the present time. They took the sun of Japan and made it very small. This they put in front of the dragon's mouth to express the idea that the Chinese dragon would devour the Japanese. It happened, however, that the Chinese fleet, conveying an army of 100,000 men, was wrecked on its way to Japan by a great storm, and all but three of the 100,000 perished. The result of the last war has not been any more convincing than the first affair that the Chinese flag has been correctly conceived.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Blood and Dogs.

In Arkansas a man's social standing is gauged by the dogs he keeps. I remember hearing several planters at a little way station in that state discuss a new arrival among them, who, of course, was not present.

"No," said one old fellow, "I hain't met up with him yet, and I don't want to nuther. I don't like the looks of his dogs nohow. Fine blooded dogs always go with fine blooded folks. Never knew it to fail. He's a scrub."—Chicago Times-Herald.

THE WHITE PALACE - - - FURNITURE SENSATION.



A - GENUINE - CLEARANCE

Of thousands of dollars up-to-date merchandise, bought at 25, 30 and 50 per cent. less than regular prices. Always on the lookout for the benefit of our patrons, we are enabled at this sale to quote prices unheard of before in the House Furnishing business.

EVERY - ARTICLE - GUARANTEED !

And your money back if not perfectly satisfied.

- 25 Antique Rockers, wood seat, handsomely carved, only..... 98c
- N. B.—We have sold 98c rockers before, but not as good a value as this one by 50%.
- 25 Antique Large Arm Rockers, wood seat, heavily carved top, only.....\$1 25
- 50 Antique and Mahogany Finish Rockers, cobbler seat (a \$3 50 rocker), only..... 1 98
- Above Rockers are not kitchen goods, but handsome enough for any sitting room.
- 100 piece Decorated Dinner Sets, only..... 4 98
- Genuine Haviland China, 101 pieces, worth \$38.00, only.....24.75
- Genuine Carlsbad China, 101 pieces, worth \$25.00, only.....14 75
- 10 piece Decorated Toilet Sets, worth \$3 50, only..... 1 98

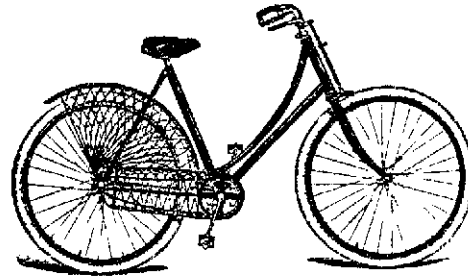
Solid Oak Bedroom Suites, worth \$18.75...\$13.50

Handsome Antique Finish Maple Bedroom Suite, worth \$15 00.....\$10.00

50 Gasoline Stoves at Less Than Factory Cost !

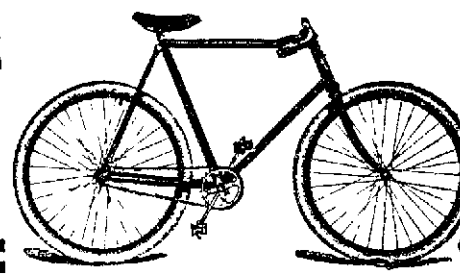
Sale is now open and will continue 30 DAYS. Early visitors will not be disappointed.

Benedict's White Palace, . . 63 - 65... S. Erie St.



The Cleveland Bicycles

Are too well known to need comment. Their WESTFIELD, \$75 grade, we are now selling for \$50. Their TOLEDO, \$60 grade, we are selling for \$35.



Hammocks.

EVERY GRADE OF HAMMOCKS MADE AT

Prices from 50c. UPWARDS.

EXTRA LARGE ... WASHABLE HAMMOCKS.

BABY ... HAMMOCKS.

HAMMOCKS WITH AND WITHOUT PILLOWS.

COME AND SEE WHAT WE HAVE. OUR 2ND FLOOR IS FILLED WITH THEM.

BAHNEY'S,

20 East Main Street, - - Massillon, Ohio.

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1867.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.
LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.
THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1897

It is said that the New York Journal has sent one of its experienced war correspondents to report the doings of the Ohio Democratic convention. This reporter, fortified by past experience, will be able to analyze the forces in their battle array, and may be relied upon to furnish accurate accounts of the various skirmishes, with complete lists of the killed and wounded.

The London jubilee is over, and patriotic Brits are settling down to the calm contemplation of a few figures. The ceremonies and decorations cost not less than \$10,000,000, while the loss of business by small tradesmen is estimated at \$5,000,000. The cost to the government of entertaining guests and doing its share was not less than \$5,000,000. And the grand total of the bill which must be met by the government and individuals will probably reach the neighborhood of twenty-three millions.

In perusing the following paragraph, from the Akron Democrat, readers of THE INDEPENDENT will please substitute the word "Massillon" for that of Akron, and after the word Cleveland add "or any other place." With these trifling changes, it contains most excellent advice:

"A single dollar of Akron earnings that goes to Cleveland to buy goods that can be just as advantageously purchased here, is a drain upon the commercial vitality of our city. It might as well be cast into the fire for all the good it does Akron. Imagine the destroying effect when hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually withdrawn from circulation here by the inexcusable folly purchasers have of trading away from home."

The cry of ignorance heard far and near just now, to the effect that the tariff will prove beneficial to the capitalist alone, comes mainly from the very people who will be most benefitted by the passage of the bill. Abraham Lincoln once said that if we bought a ton of iron in England, we would get the iron, but England would have the money which paid for it; whereas, if we bought the same iron in America, we would not only have the iron but the money too. Common sense unblinded by misinformed prejudice, will show that the coal miner, the iron worker, the railroad employe and the merchant would be among the very first to receive the immediate and greatest benefits from this last transaction.

The crusade against bird killing for the adornment of women is under discussion all over the world, and even in Paris the tender-hearted have started a society in the interest of the birds. The law makers justify legislation on the matter, as the taste for this form of ornamentation is demanding our forests and fields of useful birds, invaluable to the husbandman in various important offices. Like all reforms of the kind, the bill was bitterly opposed by the modiste and furnishers, for the sudden cessation of the bird and feather decoration will bring a vast industry to a pause. No doubt there would be fierce opposition to a law forbidding man-eating in the various cannibal islands, but such a law would be needed if the inhabitants proposed to grow up with the times.

An old-fashioned fable tells the story of a bear, who, in order to kill a fly which had alighted on his master's forehead—threw a large stone which killed the fly, to be sure—but which also sent his master out of existence. When a powerful corporation gains control of an important article of commercial production to such an extent that the welfare of the public is threatened, it is time for the government to interfere, and Secretary Sherman voices popular opinion when he says that the problem of how to deal with trusts is one of the most important questions of the day; but if the sugar trust is to be stamped out at the expense of protection and the production of sugar in our own country, it might possibly be better to let the matter alone for the present, in the consideration of questions of equal and more far-reaching importance.

Oscar Horzberg, in the current number of Lippincott, says that the necessity for advertising, which, reduced to its simplest terms, means making a business announcement, was present from the earliest times. Pompeii and Herculaneum had their advertisements painted on the houses, a form of publicity somewhat similar to our street signs, which is really the most primitive kind of announcement, since it influences but the passer-by. The town crier was largely utilized in Greece and Rome. It was not until the advent of the newspaper, however, that the art began to show that there existed within it possibilities of growth and development. The newspaper furnished at once a natural advertising medium, a medium that could be carried home by the reader,

and which did effective work because it was read at the fireside or in the study, instead of being painted on a single house or bawled forth indistinctly by a crier. The development of the art as a distinct art, based upon recognized principles of influencing the public, is a matter of the last hundred years. Fifty years ago extensive newspaper advertising was regarded as a luxury; today it is one of the recognized necessities of trade, a business in itself, having its own experts and specialists, and being constantly improved in its matter and manner.

Secretary Gage, whose observations never fail to carry weight says: "The evidence I have obtained from all sections of the country, from the press, from callers and from personal correspondence, all points in one direction—an actual improvement in trade and in manufactures. The business situation has particularly improved by reason of increased trade and enlarged manufacturing in various kinds of industry. As an illustration I may cite the experience of a friend who called upon me several days ago. He is a manufacturer of furnaces. He told me he had more orders to execute at this time than he had during the entire year of 1896. This is rather a marked case. Others are less marked, but all show an improvement. No one has spoken to me within the last month in a tone of discouragement. All of those with whom I have talked speak with a hope and expectation of prosperity, which is justified, they think, by a degree of improvement in their business affairs."

"Naturally, I am in the same position as everybody else with reference to the features of the tariff bill which will ultimately reach the President. All that I can say about that measure is that it is a foundation upon which the people can build figures. As to the gold reserve, I may say that it will be maintained under any and all circumstances. It is true that there is an outward movement, especially at this time of the year, but it causes no alarm. What we have money for is to settle accounts, and it is proper to use it at the proper time."

A NECESSARY ORDINANCE.

Pittsburg is preparing an ordinance which provides an arrest and fine for spitting in street cars, etc., and imposes the duty of prosecution on street car conductors. Police men are also authorized to make arrests on view for the offense.

The ordinance is a sanitary measure and has been warmly advocated by the Health Protective Association. It is contended by scientists that expectation in public places is one of the great methods for the spreading of diseases, especially tuberculosis. The saliva becomes dried up, the disease germs become mingled with dust and are lifted by the breezes and inhaled into throat and lungs.

One plan to remedy the evil was suggested by the experience of a Pittsburg official while in Boston a short time ago. He was seated in a street car conversing with a business man of that city, and, as was his practice occasionally, he happened to spit on the floor of the car. The conductor had observed him. Without a word the man of necks and change picked up a small box of sand and entered the car. He carefully sprinkled some sand over the offending spot in front of the Pittsburger and then, with a silence that spoke volumes, returned to the rear platform. The guilty passenger turned red and wanted to sink through the floor. Everyone in the car looked at him. The conductor hadn't even given him a chance to swear and he couldn't stand it. At the next corner he got off. He didn't spit in a street car for the next six months.

LIST OF PROMOTIONS.

The Largest Class Ever Admitted to the High School.

In accordance with the regulations of the board of education, adopted last November, the following pupils have been promoted to the high school:

North street building—Frederick Bamberger, Per Lee Brown, John Bahecker, Leonard Barry, Ralph Drake, Leo Falke, Jesse Goehler, Walter Grosswiller, Frank Havenstein, James Hendry, Harry Keller, Hebert Zorger, Mary Baltzly, Irene Burkle, Edith Deshon, Florence Goehler, Mabel Hall, Isabel Humberger, Helen Kirkland, Clara Kryder, Arline Paul, Helen Pease, Laura Schworm, Ruth Schworm, Ida Snyder, Olivia Snyder.—26.

Tremont street—Herbert Abel, Clarence S. Graybill, John P. Jones, Henry Myers, Herman Peters, Harry Richelimer, Francis A. Shults, De Forest F. Stark, Albert Schmadier, Tille M. Angerman, C. M. Ella Buch, Kittie Cosier, Ethel H. Doddridge, Sarah J. Green, Othello Hose, Nellie B. Keller, Matilda L. Krenrick, Edith L. Mader, Mary E. Schenierle, Emma M. Schott, Edith Shorb, Edna L. Spuhler, Emma B. Weible.—23.

East street building—Maud Abraham, Gertrude Goinis, Bessie Graves, Isabella Grant, Jane Heckman, Gertrude Kirchhofer, Nellie Lowry, Jeannette Lewellyn, Edna Miller, Edith Morgan, Lulu Pauryard, Emma Wiseman, Herbert Ackeret, Thomas Dobson, Lloyd Falor, Charles Ploom, Chalmor Hezgem, William Kay, Charles Rigdon, Lee Wallcut, Maggie Kline, Susie Mausz, Millie Wilhelm, John U'rwim, Clarence Burkhardt.—25.

E. A. Jones, Supt.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. C. V. Hammer-Smith, agent, Massillon, O.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A CITIZENS' MEETING

Held to Discuss Public Library Matters.

IT WAS VERY WELL ATTENDED.

The Committee Makes Its Report and is Given a Vote of Thanks—Appropriate Resolutions are Adopted, and Other Business Transacted.

The meeting of citizens held in the mayor's court room, Monday evening, was called by Mayor Schott for the purpose of discussing and taking action on public library matters, and was very well attended. Mr. Wm. F. Ricks was chosen as chairman of the meeting, and Victor H. Morgan as secretary. Prof. E. A. Jones was absent, being out of the city, and Mayor Schott was late in arriving.

After the minutes of the meeting held on May 24 had been read and approved, the committee, consisting of C. A. Gates, Mrs. C. McCullough Everhard, E. A. Jones, R. H. Day, the Rev. T. F. Mahon, the Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith and R. P. Skinner, appointed at the previous meeting, made its report, which, on Mr. Williams's motion, was accepted and placed on file. Following are several paragraphs taken from the report:

"It is perhaps proper at this time to set forth the reasons for and the object had in creating a corporation to conduct the affairs of a public library, and perhaps it would be sufficient to state that one of the conditions of the McClymonds gift made necessary a corporate body, whose board of directors or trustees should hold in trust for the city, the property to be transferred to same. Yet other reasons obtained to make effective the requirements for municipal support it was necessary that a library association should be in existence to secure the right to a tax levy as provided for in statute relating to the support of public libraries."

"A corporate form of organization offers a convenient method for conducting the affairs of the library and removes same from the influence of politics, yet retaining its popular form by requiring for voting privilege only the payment of a nominal annual membership fee, all other privileges being freely accorded to residents."

"Again, by the terms of a charter we can define the scope and purposes of corporate powers, and by reference to the charter of the McClymonds Public Library it will be seen its powers and purposes are comprehensive and likely to cover all contingencies arising under its operation."

The committee was then discharged, Mr. Gelitz making the motion, and was given a vote of thanks, which Mr. Gates, the chairman, acknowledged.

On Mr. Corn's motion a committee of five was appointed by the chair to draft suitable resolutions. Messrs. J. C. Corns, I. M. Taggart, W. E. N. Hemperly, Dr. T. Clarke Miller and C. O. Hezgem were named. Their report, which follows, was adopted on motion of Mr. Peacock:

Inasmuch as the city of Massillon is tendered the magnificent Nahum Russell homestead with its beautiful grounds, together with an endowment of \$20,000 to be dedicated to the use of a free public library, therefore, in accepting this magnificent offering as an expression of our appreciation:

Resolved, That the gratitude of every citizen in our city is due to Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds and Mrs. Anna M. McClymonds for the donation of the elegant residence, furnishing such an appropriate location for a public library, free from every objectionable surrounding, where it will ever stand beckoning everybody to partake of the treasures contained within its walls.

Resolved, That to Mr. J. W. McClymonds, to whose business ability is due in so great a measure the building up of the manufacturing industries of our city, from which comes its material prosperity, we, the citizens of Massillon, for ourselves and our posterity offer our gratitude, honor and respect for the valuable endowment, the income from which will perpetually supply the library with the best current literature and scientific productions.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens are due to the city council for its prompt action in providing revenue to defray the necessary expenses in opening the library rooms.

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the record of the association.

JAS. C. CORNS,
T. CLARKE MILLER,
I. M. TAGGART,
C. O. HEZGEM,
W. E. N. HEMPERLY.

While the committee was absent from the room Dr. Smith and Mr. Gates spoke briefly. The articles of incorporation and the regulations of the library were also read, and persons desiring to become members of the association were given an opportunity to add their names to the list. Many did so. The membership fee is \$1.

It was decided that engrossed copies of the foregoing resolutions should be presented to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Mrs. Anna M. McClymonds by the committee and officers of the meeting.

A motion to adjourn was then carried.

High living, if you keep it, is apt to tell upon the liver. The things to prevent this are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Take one of these little "Pellets" for a corrective or gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. They're the smallest, easiest to take, pleasantest and most natural in the way they act. They do permanent good. Constipation, bilious attacks, sick or bilious headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels are prevented, relieved and cured.

THEIR DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Populists Meet in This City Today to Select Delegates.

A few more than a half dozen Populists composed the district convention held in the office of the erstwhile Sound Money, on Monday. F. J. Gallagher, of Millport, was chairman of the meeting, and W. A. Cummings was secretary. The only business transacted was the selection of the following delegates to the Nashville conference, to be held July 4: Calvin S. Farrell, Salineville; D. D. Chidester, New Waterford; Charles Jenkins, Beloit; J. S. Coxey, Massillon.

DIVORCE LITIGATIONS.

Two Petitions Filed with the Clerk of Courts.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTY SEAT.

An Accounting Demanded by Rudolph Sprankle from His Partners in Business—Other Items of General Interest—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, June 28.—Court was resumed in both rooms this morning. The motion dockets were first disposed of by Judges McCarty and Taylor, and the assignments for the week taken up. Two divorce litigations were begun on Saturday afternoon, both plaintiffs charging abandonment and failure to provide. Lawyer William McMillan, of Massillon, represents John Fry in his effort to secure legal separation from Hannah Fry, whom he married in September, 1896, and Lawyers Frease & Frease have begun like proceedings for Anna Elizabeth Allen against John Allen. The latter two were married in March, 1895. In a petition filed by Lawyer J. J. Grant, Rudolph Sprankle prays for an accounting and judgment, naming as defendants Henry Bennett and Almon Richard, his partners. The plaintiff avers that with the defendants named he engaged in the wool business in 1893, all parties to the contract agreeing to share alike the firm's losses and profits. Wool to the extent of \$12,828.34 was purchased, and in 1897 was sold for \$9,973.14, at a loss of \$2,855.20. Mr. Sprankle alleges that the defendants have refused to pay their share.

Sale of land has been confirmed and deed ordered in the assignment of Caroline Ruchty, of Sugarcreek township. Supplemental appraisement has been ordered in the estate of James Allen, of Sugarcreek township. Alma Mentzer has been appointed executrix of the estate of Jacob E. Mentzer, of Navarre. A final account has been filed in the assignment of George C. Lindsay, of Canton. A final distribution account has been filed in the estate of Benjamin Crofut, of Jackson township. The guardian of Helen Ridenour and others has filed a petition for sale of ward's real estate. Inventory has been filed by the guardian of Sarah Robert and Howard Kendall, of Jackson township. Hannah Snyder has been appointed administratrix of the estate of John Snyder, of Plain township. A marriage license has been granted to Edward P. Anson and Margaret A. Best, of Canton.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

With Mrs. McKinley Will Spend the Fourth at Home.

CANTON, June 29.—In anticipation of a visit from President and Mrs. McKinley a meeting of the citizens of Canton has been called for tonight to arrange for their reception. The President and Mrs. McKinley are expected to leave Washington on Friday and will arrive in Canton some time Saturday. They will be driven to the McKinley home in West Tuscarawas street and they will be the guests of the President's mother until Monday and perhaps they will not depart till Tuesday.

Judge McCarty yesterday over-ruled a motion for a new trial in the damage suit of Rundt vs. The Pennsylvania Company. A verdict was recently returned for the defendant corporation. The case of Miller, Blanchard & Co. vs. Arnold, which was to have been heard by Judge Taylor today, was settled out of court. Suit was brought to recover a livery bill amounting to several hundred dollars.

The Sassaman divorce case was heard by Judge McCarty Monday afternoon, and a decree granted on the grounds of neglect.

By the will of George Myers, the Alliance hermit, his entire estate, including real estate in Alliance and Allegheny, is left to the Covenantant church, of Allegheny. Myers had a bank account of \$1,600, but notwithstanding this he permitted his mother to die of exposure and inhuman treatment.

Judge McCarty is engaged today hearing the case of Dannemiller vs. Leonard, in which a note issued by Dominick Tyler in the sum of \$500 was involved. The note was delivered to the plaintiff by Mr. Leonard in payment of a bill, and was endorsed by the latter. Since, however, Mr. Tyler has failed and is insolvent, Under the endorsement the words "without recourse" were also written by Mr. Leonard, which the plaintiff claims he did not notice when the note was accepted by him.

Private sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of Jacob F. Fohl, of Bethlehem township. In the estate of John Riehl, of Paris township, the application to probate will has been continued. The guardianship of David Rohrer, of Plain township, has terminated, and final account has been filed. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frank M. Corl, of Navarre. Orlando C. Volkmar has been appointed administrator of the estate of Ernest Baatz, of Massillon. The will of George Myers, of Alliance, has been filed in the estate of George Althouse, jr., of Canton. Inventory and supplemental appraisement

ment have been filed in the estate of James Allen, of Sugarcreek township. In the assignment of Jackson Wolf, of Paris township, distribution of proceeds of sale of land has been ordered.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Oliver C. Weir and Mary I. Iden, and Fred M. Roberts and Maude B. Ripley, of Alliance; Henry Fullar and Mary Helen, of Canal Fulton; Charles Knopp and Mary V. Flowers, of Hartsville; James Farnham and Bertha Grobowsky, and Elmer E. Eekis and Birdie Diebold, of Canton.

The bankrupt stock of C. L. Lehman, of Canton, has been purchased by a Cleveland firm. Charles Walters, who has managed the store since Mr. Lehman's failure, and who has many friends in Massillon, is now employed by Cook & Co., the South Market street men's furnisners.

CANTON AND COUNTY.

Items of General Interest—Probate Court Notes.

CANTON, June 30.—Many citizens of Canton, regardless of party affiliations, assembled in the Grand opera house last night for the purpose of arranging for the reception of President and Mrs. McKinley on their arrival in Canton on Saturday morning at 10:25 o'clock. President McKinley had previously telegraphed that he desired no demonstration, but disregarding this request a committee of twenty citizens was appointed to act conjunctively with the campaign committee in completing the necessary plans.

Private dispatches from the Columbus state convention state that the Canton delegation, assisted by the Grand Army band, is working wonders in booming John C. Wetly as gubernatorial candidate. It has practically been agreed, they say, that Wetly is to be the man. He addressed a throng of people at the Chittenden last night and the band played a concert to 10,000 more. John E. Monnot will be chairman of the Stark county delegation.

The state board of officers of the O. U. A. M. will meet in Canton this afternoon. The board is composed of the following officers: A. L. Bumgardner, of St. Clairsville, state counselor; O. W. Baum, of Akron, state vice counselor; C. C. Miller, of Massillon, ex-state counselor, and F. H. Darr, of Canton, state secretary.

In the estate of Adam Ritchie, of Canton township, the first partial account has been filed. A schedule of debts and liabilities have been filed in the assignment of Leander D. Wallace, of Washington township. Public sale of real estate has been ordered in the estate of John Whitmer, of Massillon. John R. Walter has been appointed administrator of the estate of Robinson Reihoehl, of Tuscarawas township. Madison Trail and J. H. McConnell have been appointed executor of the estate of George Myers, of Lexington township. In the assignment of the Canton Co-operative Grocery Co., the assignee has been ordered to advertise and sell desperate claims.

Sale of land has been confirmed and deed ordered in the estate of Jacob F. Fohl, of Bethlehem township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Potts and Elizabeth Benson, of Alliance; John W. Bierly and Ida O. Bammerlin, of Massillon; Jesse Bailis and Mary A. Cullen, of Stanwood; Oscar W. Bammerlin and Minnie C. Berg, of Massillon, and Ray L. Smith and Jessie May Borroway, of Canton.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a recent meeting of Stark Lodge No. 10, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst an honorary member of our lodge, John Evans, who was ever faithful to the principles of unionism, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days in his memory, and that we extend our sympathy to the widow and family of our deceased brother. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT and National Labor Tribune, and the same be placed on the minutes and record of our lodge.

JOHN T. JENKINS,
R. J. MORRIS,
WM. GARDNER,
Committee.

Good Business on Saturday.

A great deal of money was in circulation in Massillon, on Saturday, and business was consequently very good. The employes of many of the local factories and shops, including those of Russell & Co., were paid, and they were not long in getting their money into the various channels of trade.

Food, undigested, is poison. Digested, it is life and strength. Millions of us suffer from indigestion, but we often don't know it. We think it is something else. Even doctors often mistake the symptoms.

Pale, thin people, who are overworked, who need strength, who seem in want of proper food, should take Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is astonishing what food will do, when properly digested.

It will make you strong, revive you, refresh you, sustain you, make you fat, restore your color, make muscle, brain fibre, courage, endurance; energy; increase your power to throw off disease and keep you healthy and happy.

Indigestion does just the opposite, but indigestion can be cured and prevented with Shaker digestive Cordial.

Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10 cts.

Life Seemed a Burden.

"I was very nervous and could not sleep at night. I had no appetite and felt that life was almost a burden. I was not benefited by the prescriptions tried and began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have taken four bottles and am now as well as I ever was in my life."

Miss Cora B. Crum, Elk, Ohio.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

FREE FOR ALL CONTEST

A Big Attendance at the Columbus Convention.

A THOUSAND DELEGATES PRESENT.

Seating Capacity of the New Auditorium Taxed to Its Utmost—W. W. Durbin, in Calling the Convention to Order, Made a Free Silver Speech.

[By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., June 30.—The Democratic convention has had a greater attendance than any since the war of the rebellion. This is largely due to the fact that there are a great number of candidates for all the offices, all of whom had troops of supporters in addition to the delegates. The new auditorium, with its seating capacity for six thousand, and was not sufficient to accommodate all. W. W. Durbin, chairman of the state central committee, in calling the convention to order made a free silver speech. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Rexford. Hon. Ulic Sloane, temporary chairman, made an address, in which he said in part:

"This convention comes from the common people, and is not here to record the edict of any self-constituted 'boss,' ruling, not as a statesman, patriot or soldier, but by force of great intellectual attainments, but by sheer brute force of wealth. In these respects what a contrast it offers to the late convention at Toledo."

"It is expected of your temporary chairman that his opening speech shall strike the 'key-note' of the coming campaign. Well, that 'key-note' shall be sounded on a silver chord. It will be no new note, but a prolongation of that sounded by the national convention at Chicago last summer."

"But it has been said that the declaration of the Chicago convention in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar, at the ratio of 16 to 1, with full legal tender power, is a departure from traditional Democratic faith. It is not, it is the renaissance of pure and undefiled Democracy. The Democratic party had wandered astray from its ancient faith and principles. It had ceased to be the party of the people. It had forgotten its basis principle of the greatest good for the greatest number. At Chicago the Democratic masses called a halt. The people reigned there. They refused to indorse an administration that had thrown itself into the arms of the Wall street money mongers and become the willing tool of every influence inimical to the people."

"Time is wanting here to discuss even the general features of the Dingley bill. It is sufficient to say that the duties proposed are in general, higher than those enacted in the McKinley bill. They are duties laid expressly for the so-called protection of certain industries which must be so favored because of an ante-election contract to that effect made by Mark Hanna for valuable consideration."

"The Democratic party believes that there is a remedy for the present ills. That remedy is the restoration by law to its ancient constitutional and lawful place alongside of gold of the silver dollar, with free and unlimited coinage at our mints for both, at the ratio of sixteen to one, and both endowed by statute with full legal tender power in payment of all debts, both public and private. But after you have made your declaration for free silver in your platform, there remains for you a more serious work. You cannot hope that the combined silver forces of this state can be brought to vote for one who did not vote for our gallant and true standard bearer, William J. Bryan, nor to support any one who by vote or speech sustained the course of Cleveland and Carlisle in their attempt to foist their infamous gold bond scheme on the country."

The convention adopted a resolution declaring all trusts dangerous to the people's interests, and demanding the enforcement of the present laws, and the enactment of all necessary legislation for their suppression. Also a resolution favoring recognition of Cuban belligerency and denouncing the course of Senator Hanna on this question.

The temporary organization was made permanent. The committee on rules made a supplementary report without recommendation, to leave one vacant place on the ticket to be filled by the Silver Republicans. This committee also reported a communication from the Populist state committee, asking for one place on the ticket. Both communications were laid on the table.

For governor the following names were presented: P. J. Sorg, A. D. Smalley, A. W. Thurman, D. D. Donavin R. T. Hough, H. S. Chapman, S. M. Hunter, J. M. Van Meter, A. W. Patrick, James A. Rice and John C. Wetly. Before the ballot proceeded Lewis withdrew R. T. Hough's name, saying that it was a free for all contest. The vote in Hough's county went for Chapman. The name of Sorg was withdrawn before the ballot ended.

A motion to suspend the rules and nominate Chapman by acclamation produced great confusion.

The motion was declared out of order. The ballot resulted as follows: Chapman 2411, Smalley 1281, Sorg 118, Rice 113, Donavin 1103, Thurman 78, Hunter 61, Patrick 60, Van Meter 29, no nomination. Chapman was nominated on the second ballot.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for Bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera house druggist.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

DISCOVERED THIS WEEK BY INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATORS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Heggem, a son.

The grand encampment of Ohio Odd Fellows will be held in Elyria, July 12-19.

Next Sabbath will be observed as Independence Day at the United Brethren church.

Charles McAllister has been granted a reissue and increase of his pension by the government.

Mrs. James Aimer and son, of Chicago, are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. G. King.

Harry and Miss Pearl Davis are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Stansbury, in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Seggel, of Buffalo, N. Y., are visiting at the residence of Mr. John Longheller, in Muskingum street.

Frank Richards is in jail at Dennison for passing two five-dollar Confederate bills on merchants at Gnadenhuetten.

One hundred and seven Massillonians took advantage of the W. & L. E. excursion, Sunday, and spent the day in Toledo.

Miss Maggie McGarry and Miss Jennie Getting, of Steubenville, are the guests of Mrs. Henry Seabrook, in Park street.

Relatives of Sir Francis Drake met in Warren on Monday, and began work to establish their claim to a large English estate.

Mrs. John Chapman, who is visiting at Youngstown, is dangerously ill, and has sent for her sister, Mrs. C. W. Moodey.

Miss Laura Ware and Miss Mary E. Russell will leave on Wednesday for Millford, N. H., where they will spend the summer.

The Misses Jennie, Sadie and Katie Reay and Mr. Frank Becker spent Sunday at the Fisher residence, in North Lawrence.

Akron capitalists have leased several thousand acres of land in Medina county, and will drill for oil, gas, coal and other minerals.

The Alliance Labor Exchange has taken charge of the brick and tile works and a coal mine at Beloit. Fifty men will be given employment.

Mrs. Warthorst and Miss Anna Warthorst from Karlsruhe, Germany, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Mary C. Warthorst on Cedar street.

Mrs. Thomas Franklin and Miss Ada E. Franklin, of Cleveland, are visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Baughman, in South East street.

The Wayne County Soldiers and Sailors' Association will hold its first reunion at Wooster, August 6th. The G. A. R. band of Canton will furnish music.

William Wooden, of Norwalk, while at work in the Lake Shore shops, had his head crushed in a shocking manner. Wooden leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Perry McConaughy have returned from their wedding trip, and for the present will reside with the latter's mother, Mrs. Julia Meek, in West Main street.

The Rev. J. D. Skilton, assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Cleveland, has received a call from the vestry of St. Timothy's church. The call, as yet, has not been accepted.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling repair shops at Lorain put on a full force of men Monday morning, and notice has been given that they will work ten hours a day and six days a week.

George Deemer, while walking on the W. & L. E. track, at Wooster, was struck by an engine and hurled from the tracks. A cash was cut in his head and his right hand was crushed.

Harry Gachter, who has been visiting his aunt, Mrs. Helena Wagner, for the past few weeks, has returned to his home in Navarre, accompanied by Clarence and Fremont Wagner, who will be his guests for a time.

The Harmonia band in connection with the many other amusements it will afford on Monday, July 5, at its picnic at Yingling's grove, has arranged for a grand balloon ascension to take place on the ball grounds.

Mrs. Susan B. Woods, widow of the banker, John B. Woods, of Akron, died last evening in her carriage as it stood before a millinery store where her daughter was purchasing a hat. Heart failure was the cause. She was 69 years of age.

The Canton councilmen are considering the advisability of reporting an ordinance assessing a license on bicycle riders. The assessment will be one dollar per year, and the amount thus realized will be utilized for street improvements.

M. M. Southworth, formerly a resident of this city, now superintendent of the Fairmount Children's Home, has been appointed by Governor Bushnell a delegate to the national board of charities convention, which will meet in Toronto, Canada, July 7-14.

Mt. Eaton entertained a large party of Massillonians on Sunday. The party included Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds, Mrs. Louis McClymonds, Miss Ruth McClymonds, Miss Edna McClymonds and her guests, Miss Cary and Miss Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese and Master Charles, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell, Mrs. Thomas Russell and Miss Harriet Russell.

William Welsch arose between four and five o'clock, Tuesday morning, and since then he has not been seen at the residence of his mother, Mrs. Margaret Welsch, in North street. He is about thirty years of age, and is mentally weak, having never fully recovered from the effects of a sun stroke. His relatives are much alarmed and a thorough search has been instituted.

The Harmonia band of Massillon, at its last meeting, decided to hold a picnic in Yingling's grove, July 5. All necessary committees have been appointed and the grove will be in apple pie order with the best of accommodations. All citizens are extended an invitation to participate. The band will render a concert in the park at 8:30 a. m. of that day before proceeding to the grove. There will be concerts all day by the band, base ball and other diversions at the grove. Fill your baskets and come.

United States Commissioner R. H.

Folger, of this city, whose term expires on June 30, has been re-appointed for another term of four years by Judge A. J. Ricks. Mr. Folger has been a commissioner for a whole half century, having been first appointed by Judge McLain in July, 1847, and this fact is the best evidence of the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office.

Under the supervision of Frank Milhoff, of Canton, the work of grading Marshall hill is progressing finely. West of Marshall hill the road, which was very uneven, has also been graded and filled, the improvement extending to Brookfield. Mr. Milhoff is working under plans prepared by himself, and proposes to continue work until the county line is reached, if supported in the undertaking by the citizens.

By special arrangement the Rev. W. James Price, formerly grand lodge lecturer of the Good Templars of Ohio, and editor of the Apostolic Spirit, and now a resident of Massillon, has been secured to deliver a lecture entitled "The Elements of Manliness; or, Possibilities of American Youth," in the Reformed church, on Tuesday evening. No admission fee will be charged, and young men especially are invited to be present. Mr. Price has gained a reputation as an evangelist and lecturer, and those who attend will certainly be well rewarded.

A. Y. Gordon, manager of the Farmers' Telephone Company of this city, has just been granted a patent on a transmitter bracket which, in a number of respects, is an improvement over the one he invented a year ago, and which is being manufactured by the American Electric Telephone Company, of Chicago. The new bracket, while possessing all the good points of the earlier one, has additional features of merit and is much simpler in construction. Mr. Gordon has not yet placed the device upon the market, but is in communication with a number of manufacturers who have examined it.

Reed & Company's glass works have closed for the summer, and the several hundred men and boys who have been employed there without delay since work was resumed last fall, will be in idleness for two and perhaps three months. It is the custom of the majority of factories to close down during the hottest months, thus giving the blowers, the majority of whom reside in the east, an opportunity to visit their homes. Among those who departed today were: J. A. Smith, who returned to Clayton, N. J.; Joseph Jones, Montreal, Can.; John Kelbier and Mr. and Mrs. John Bruno, Hawley, Pa.; George Burkhardt, and John and Charles Westcott, Salem, N. J.; Wm. Jacobs, Hawley, Pa.; James Sweeney, Holmesdale, Pa.; Eugene Miller, Middletown, N. Y.; William Davis, Jamestown, Ind. Many of the blowers will remain in the city several weeks.

MARRIED ON TUESDAY.

One Wedding at the Parsonage, the Other at the Residence.

Mr. John W. Byerly, of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Ida Bammerlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bammerlin, were married at the East Main street residence of the bride, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Only a few friends and relatives were present. They were attended by Mr. Melville Schworm and Miss Florence Von Kanel. Mr. and Mrs. Byerly left on an afternoon train for Cleveland.

On Tuesday evening, the marriage of Mr. Oscar W. Bammerlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bammerlin, and Miss Minnie Berg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Berg, took place at the parsonage of St. John's Evangelical church, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. They were attended by Herbert Abel and Miss Bertha Berg. Mr. and Mrs. Bammerlin will reside in North street.

Resolution of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Chapman Assembly, No. 161, K. of L., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from our midst after a lingering illness our beloved brother, John Street, who departed this life, June 21, 1897, and

Whereas, Our assembly deplores the loss of so worthy a brother, yet we humbly bow in submission to him who governs all our destinies. Therefore be it

Resolved, That Chapman Assembly 161, K. of L. extend to the widow and family of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and the same be published in the MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, Fulton Signal and the United Mine Workers' Journal.

WM. FINDLEY.
T. J. MORGAN.
DAVID E. ROWLANDS,
Committee.

CARD OF THANKS.

We take this method of returning our cordial and sincere thanks to our many who rendered invaluable assistance during the sickness and death of our husband and father, John Street. The kindness bestowed upon us shall ever be remembered and cherished by Mrs. Jennie Street and family.

NEWMAN, June 29, 1897.

Two Annals—The Regular and Irregular.

To which would you prefer to belong? The regular, undoubtedly. The irregular, are, admittedly, the most numerous, but they are in a very undesirable state of non-discipline. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon remedy this want in a disordered liver or bowels. Bilioousness manifests itself in yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, sour breath, furred tongue, morning nausea, discomfort in the vicinity of the liver, vertigo and sick headache. Hosts of people suffer thus. These signs of insubordination to the governance of health, together with an irregular condition of the bowels, are soon regulated by the Bitters, which also overcomes malaria, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness and kidney trouble. As a means of checking premature decay, hastening convalescence, and mitigating the infirmities of age, the great tonic is without parallel.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

A Busy Session Held on Tuesday Night.

M'Clymonds' PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Formal Presentation is Made of the Nahum Russell Residence and \$20,000 Endowment—A Letter of Acceptance to be Framed—Other Matters.

The city council met in regular session Tuesday night with all members present. Mayor Schoot reported having notified property owners according to recent instructions, and the street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$132.20 during the two weeks ending June 19. Both reports were accepted on respective motions and the commissioner's estimate was allowed.

The owners of property abutting on Clay alley, by petition, requested the council to substitute the name of Terrace avenue for that of Clay alley. A motion to refer was agreed to.

The sewer commission, by communication, recommended the payment of \$208.62 to Contractor Henry Weible, having accepted the Green street sewer extension, and the amount was paid on Mr. Kramer's motion. In a second communication the commission recommended the construction of a storm water sewer in Factory street. Tabled on Mr. Paul's motion.

COMMITTEES' REPORT.

The street and alley committee to whom was referred the Danner claim, considered the city not liable, and their report to that effect was agreed to.

The paving and grading committee, having investigated the Jacob Wetter complaint, recommended the relaying of some curbing abutting his property, the cost of which will not exceed \$15. Mr. Smith's motion of acceptance was agreed to. Mr. Brown voting no.

Accompanying a plan of the interior of the Nahum Russell residence, as prepared for library purposes, the following communication was presented:

The Common Council of the City of Massillon:

Gentlemen—In behalf of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds, of New York city, and Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds, of Massillon, I am authorized to make formal tender to the city of Massillon, of the property known as the Nahum S. Russell residence; the same to be deeded to the trustees of "The McClymonds Public Library" to be held in trust by them, for the city of Massillon, as a free public library building and reading room. Excepting and reserving all that part of the lot lying east of a 15-foot alley or driveway to be laid out, running past the east end of the library building, for the joint use of the library and of the property thus reserved.

As soon as the library is open to the public and ready for operation, I agree to place in the hands of the board of trustees of the said McClymonds Public Library, securities in the sum of \$20,000 as an endowment fund. The income to be derived from said endowment to be applied annually, by the said board of trustees, at its discretion, in the purchase and acquisition of books and other literature for the said library, and reading rooms, for the repairing and re-binding of books and magazines, but for no other purpose.

These offers are made under the condition that the public library and reading room, so established, shall be forever maintained as a public library in the city of Massillon having reading and reference rooms in connection therewith, under the control of the board of trustees of the "McClymonds Public Library," and under such rules and regulations as it may from time to time prescribe, having in view the use of said library and reading rooms by the public in the most liberal manner, and that the same shall be open to the public each day, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., and that the city shall annually provide and defray all ordinary and incidental expenses of maintaining the same, including the keeping of grounds and buildings in good order and repair, the payment of the salaries of the librarian and such assistants as may be required, the wages of the janitor and the expenses of lighting and heating the building, etc., and upon the further conditions that the city shall appropriate and place at the disposal of said board of trustees of the McClymonds Public Library, a sum of money sufficient to make the necessary alterations and furnishings in the building to fit it for the purposes and uses for which it is intended.

I beg to submit herewith for your consideration, a blue print showing ground plan of the building with alterations indicated. I estimate that the sum of \$3,500 will be sufficient to cover the expense of alterations and furnishings required. And upon the further conditions that a tablet be placed in the wall of the periodical room by the city; the place over the mantel being suggested as desirable as a memorial to the Hon. George Harsh, in recognition of his gift to the library.

A tablet to be placed in the wall over the mantel by Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, as a memorial to their father and mother.

At least two members of the board of trustees be women. Asking you to deliver to me your formal acceptance of the proposed donation upon terms and conditions above specified, I am,

Very truly yours,

J. W. McClymonds.

The matter was referred to the judiciary committee and the solicitor and a letter of formal acceptance will be framed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Reay presented a resolution providing for the payment of \$300 annually to the Military band, that organization to give one open air concert each week during the summer months. Mr. Smith offered an amendment dividing the sum proposed by Mr. Reay between the Military and Harmonia bands. Both resolution and amendment were referred to the ways and means committee, on Mr. Paul's motion.

The paving and grading committee recommended the deduction of \$13 from Frank Simons' bill, finding that he had been credited twice for loads of sand. This report was accepted on Mr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Paul's resolution to improve Richview avenue, East street, Wissmar avenue, West Tremont street and Grant street by grading, graveling and curb and gutter, was lost, Messrs. Geltz, Kramer and Brown voting no. A second resolution by Mr. Paul, instructing the councilmen of the various wards to secure the endorsement of their constituents directly affected by the proposed improvement, was agreed to.

Mr. Kramer's resolution, providing for the payment of cost of erecting guard rails from the incidental fund was agreed to.

One set of Bates' revised statute of Ohio was purchased on a motion by Mr. Geltz.

BAD RAILROAD SMASH UP.

Trains Collide Near Chicago and Three People Are Killed.

Chicago, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—Three persons were killed outright and twenty or thirty were injured in a rear and collision on the Chicago and Northwestern 12:45 a. m. train at West Chicago, thirty miles from Chicago. The dead are Mrs. John Gooding, Mrs. R. Shipman, of Appleton, Wis., and one unidentified man, a tramp. The victims were Christian Endeavor delegates who left Chicago last night. The colliding trains were sections 4 and 5 of Christian Endeavor special number 5 running into No. 4. The injured passengers were in the two rear sleepers of No. 4, and the rear sleeper pushed with great force into the car in front where the greatest injury was done. No explanation can be given of the cause of the accident unless the operator gave the wrong time for a passing train at some point. A special train was made up and sent out for relief. The track was obstructed three hours.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: John Russell Young, librarian of congress; B. R. Green, of the District of Columbia, superintendent of library buildings and grounds; F. B. Loomis, minister to Venezuela. Consuls: Henry Berdwick, of Minnesota, to Christiana, Norway; John C. Caldwell, of Kansas, to San Jose, Costa Rica; P. C. Hanna, of Iowa, to Trinidad; Louis Lanh, Jr., to Bremen; Joseph J. Stevenson, of Indiana, to Plymouth, England; Col. Henry C. Merriam, Seventh infantry, brigadier general; John R. Thomas, of Illinois, judge of the United States court of the Indian Territory; Thos. J. Yandell and John W. Yearkes, of Kentucky, internal revenue collectors of the second and eighth districts, respectively.

A Collision Near Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—Train No. 11, on the Vandalia line, leaving here at 7 o'clock last evening, collided with No. 6, east bound from St. Louis, at 1:20 o'clock, near Vandalia. R. T. Sherman, the mail clerk of Indianapolis, and W. T. Coon, the baggage master on No. 11, of Indianapolis, were killed. Samuel Parkinson, postal clerk, of Columbus, O., was fatally injured. Frank Owens, of Terre Haute, fireman, was mangled under the wreck. The trains were to pass at Vandalia, but No. 11 went beyond, contrary to orders. None of the passengers were hurt.

Shocked by a Guy Wire.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—At Nine Mile Creek, an eastern suburb, a guy wire at a derrick crossed with an electric feed wire, and workmen in attempting to tighten the guy wire were shocked. One was instantly killed, another thrown fifty feet away, and one or two others hurt.

Found Dead in Bed.

OWENSBORO, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—Mrs. Pauline Weimer and daughter Pauline were found dead in bed together this morning. They were handsomely dressed and left a note saying that they wished to be buried as found. They had taken carbolic acid.

Killed From Ambush.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., June 30.—[By Associated Press]—John Willson, one of the wealthiest citizens of Clay county, was shot and killed from ambush. He had recently been acquitted of a charge of murder. It is probable that a friend of the murdered man killed Willson.

The Prospective Rector of St. Timothy's.

The Rev. John D. Skilton, of Cleveland, has received a call from the vestry of St. Timothy's Protestant Episcopal church at Massillon. Mr. Skilton is one of the popular and talented young ministers of Cleveland, having been assistant rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in this city for several years. The church which has issued him a call is one of the most prominent and influential in the Episcopal diocese of Ohio. Monroeville, Huron county, is the place of nativity of Mr. Skilton, and his father was one of the prominent business men of that place until his death, some years ago. Since the Rev. Mr. Skilton assumed clerical duties in this city he has made many friends, all of whom would be sorry to see him leave Cleveland, but who would wish him success in his new field of duties, should he accept the call tendered him by the vestry of St. Timothy's church at Massillon. Cleveland Leader.

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DAMAGE BY THE STORM.

Wayne and Western Stark County Sniffer Most.

YESTERDAY'S RAINS CAUSE FLOODS

Four Children are Caught in the Storm and are Almost Exhausted When Rescued by Their Father—Much Damage Done at Dalton and Elsewhere.

The showers which THE INDEPENDENT of Monday said ought to come on Tuesday, materialized, and so heavy were the downpours that before midnight the gauge at the pumping station registered 1.34 inches. And still, compared to the storm that passed over Wayne and the western part of Stark county at about 4 o'clock in the evening, what occurred here was rather insignificant.

Apple trees on the Bender farm were uprooted, and further west more trees, fences and telephone companies' property were blown over. The water poured down the hillsides in streams, cutting deep gulleys and doing much damage to crops, and making the roads all but impassable.

The four small children of L. E. McConnell, who resides on the Moffit farm, west of the city, were caught in the storm Tuesday evening, and were almost exhausted when found by their father. They had been over to the Upper Pigeon Run mine to see the men bring the mules out, and were passing through a woods when the rain came up. A tree near where they were standing was struck by lightning, and they were all more or less stunned by the shock. They were still a quarter of a mile from home when rescued by their father, who arrived in time to avert serious consequences. The oldest of the children happened to remember that her father had told her that during a heavy rain the air is always purest near the ground, and when they had fully recovered consciousness they lay down with their arms over their heads and gave the theory a practical test.

THE STORM AT DALTON.

DALTON, June 30.—The culverts at the street crossings were not large enough to carry the water away during yesterday's storm, and much damage was done. Cellars were filled with water and their contents ruined, and the torrents that rushed down West Main street left carried the sidewalks with it and left the street in a miserable condition. The work of making repairs has not been begun, some of the citizens refusing to do anything, because they say the town should bear the whole expense, as its poor facilities for carrying the water from the streets are responsible for the condition of things.

HAY CROP DAMAGED.

EAST GREENVILLE, June 30.—The hay crop was damaged considerably by yesterday's rain. In some places it is completely drowned out, and on the hillsides it has been entirely washed away.

THE WIND BLOWS A GALE.

PIGEON RUN, June 30.—The wind blew a gale yesterday, uprooting trees and damaging the telephone service and other property greatly. The heavy rains caused a flood and crops were badly damaged thereby.

SNYDER WILL RACE.

The Suspension Raised by the L. A. W. Racing Board.

Walter Snyder was officially notified today by Herbert E. Foltz, of Indianapolis, a member of the L. A. W. racing board that his, Snyder's, suspension from races had been raised. Mr. Foltz continued by saying that the charges preferred against Mr. Snyder were not substantiated; therefore he is permitted to race, amateur, until further notice.

Mr. Snyder, who now holds the Stark county championship, was suspended several days ago from all events under the auspices of the L. A. W. pending investigation of charges of a violation of league rules preferred against him presumably from Canton. In consequence of the action of the board Mr. Snyder has entered the races which will be conducted by the Canton Cycle Club, on Monday, at the Stark county fair grounds. Other able wheelmen of Massillon are also entered.

"Last summer one of our grand-children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Fredericksburg, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by Z. T. Baltzly, opera house druggist.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alternative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c and \$1 per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bozel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and today stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Public School Scholars Who Deserve Credit.

THOSE PRESENT AND PUNCTUAL.

A Long List of the Pupils Who Have Attended School Every Half Day of the Year—Those Who Were Perfect for One Term.

The following report shows the enrollment of pupils in the Massillon public schools, the attendance, per cent. of attendance, etc., for the term ending June 23, 1897:

Whole number enrolled.....	1,509
Number less re-enrollments.....	1,706
Average number belonging.....	1,714
Average daily attendance.....	1,023
Per cent. of daily attendance on number enrolled.....	59
Per cent. of daily attendance on average belonging.....	59
Absence in days.....	5,134
Different pupils absent.....	1,197
Absence in days caused by sickness.....	1,055
Different pupils absent on account of sickness.....	593
Number present every half day.....	261
Number punctual every half day.....	574
Number of cases of tardiness.....	230
Number of pupils who were tardy.....	151
Cases of truancy.....	21
Number of pupils who were truant.....	19

The enrollment was distributed by grades as follows:

High school, 131; grammar, 423; secondary, 115; primary, 797.

Number enrolled in the different buildings—North street, 495; East street, 338; Tremont street, 548; Cherry street, 96; West Main street, 97; Richville avenue, 101; State street, 134.

Number of teachers employed, including special teachers and the superintendent, 44.

The following pupils were present and punctual every half day of the year:

High school—Charles W. Arthur, John Foster, Walter E. Jones, George Kratsch, Kent Yost, Horatio Wales, Gertrude Hamil, Augusta Snyder, Lilly Schaefer, Emma Bartel, Amelia Hinderer, Jennie Archer, May Bartel, Anna Griffith, Lola List, Cora Menuez, Vinnie Miller.

Grammar—Leonard Barry, Ralph Drake, Edith Deshon, Laura Schworm, Olivia Snyder, Ada Volkmar, Minnie Albright, Grace Essinger, William Kail, William Slusser, Samuel Hankins, Shober Smith, David Crookston, Lynn Garrett, Hannah Brown, Florence Krayer, Pearl Eta Snyder, Glenn Hecker, Gertrude Kirchhofer, Nellie Lowry, Millie Wilhelm, Minnie Slater, Tyrone Lee, Daisy Cecil, Anna Frederick, Winifred Clementz, Mary Snyder, Clement Sibila, Nellie Clementz, Estella Digel, Lillian Digel, Cora Graber, Blaine Bechtel, Margaret Grant, Myrtle Kay, Herbert Abel, Francis A. Shults, Thomas Davys, De Forest P. Stark, Tillie Augerman, C. M. Ella Buch, Emma M. Schott, Clara E. Buch, Kittie Coster, Guy Arthur, Per Lee Keller, Melville Limbaugh, Robert McIsaac, John Moore, Karl Portner, William Pitzeker, Harvey Shanower, Philip Diefenbacher, Clara Nelson, Laura Breckel, Clara Schott, Jennie Williams, Herman Albrecht, Harvey Buch, Charles Miller, George Pider, Herbert Scherzer, Irvin Schnerle, Grace Fals, Eva Fals, Elma Seuffs, Ernest Gallatin, Mary Kutrieb.

Secondary—Roy Brownberger, Walter Geis, Walter Myers, Malcolm Newgetter, Grace Doll, Pearl Albright, Nellie Drake, Ida Scherzer, Edmund Archer, William Davis, Edna Hoch, Harold Coleman, Raymond Doll, Ralph Lowry, George Swier, Mabel Blumenauer, Ruth Darr, Grace Lowry, Chester Haring, Lewis Shoemaker, Karl Wilhelm, Harry Clementz, May Boe, Iris Haverstack, Goldie Segner, Inez Slater, Sarah Wood, Clarence Albrecht, Walter Schott, Mamie Green, Lulu Wagoner, Alice Williams, Walter Karsch, Elmer Meyer, Orrin Swier, Rosa Diefenbacher, Lulu Harburger, Jennie Schnerle, Ida Wetter, Katie Brackman, Edith Steitz, William Fuchs, Frank Jenner, Ernest Limbaugh, Otto Stifel, Melville Wagner, Walter Burkhardt, Fay Arthur, Minnie Eberly, Louisa Halblaub, Sadie Nelson, Bessie Spuhler, Nora Wagoner, Hulda Schott, Sarah Jarvis, Jane Heinbuch, Karl Bulinger, Edward Crookston, Lincoln Diehm, Howard Williams.

Primary—Karl Fiegenschuh, Otto Krayer, Hazel Fricker, Lucille Johns, Ruth McCaughy, Earl McEwen, Charles Parnacott, George Helme, Myrtle Capion, Edwin Kirchhofer, Howard Oberlin, LaVerne Traphagen, Frank Eberlin, Thomas Kent, John Wood, Hazel Hankins, Artie Slater, Jetta Wiseman, Frank Wood, Bessie List, Hazel Umbenhour, Charles Andrae, Clarence Augerman, Willis Burkhardt, Henry France, Albert Koonz, Wm. Stifel, Edna Buchanan, Pearl McIntosh, Grace McIsaac, Stella R. Smith, Katie Seuffs, Charles Peters, Albert Switz, August Elmer, Ethel Healey, Grace McIntosh, Ethel Vogt, Loy Arthur, Karl Getz, Ernest Stifel, Rachel Elsass, Philip Fisher, Howard Paul, Myrtle Dulabahn, Beryl Trotter, Avon Almbaucher, Frank Paul, Gertrude Koonz, Oscar Miller, Ernest Dugelstedt, Wilhelm Diefenbacher, Karl Kautsch, Minnie Breckel, Sadie Jones, Warren Martin, Curtis Blocher, Arlita Moore, Mary Fox, Florence VonKand, Perry Shepard, Grace Bordiner, Marie Copsey, Helen Schaefer, Peter Landhart, Oliver Senn, Harry Thors, Martha Bulinger, Ella Giltz, Rhea Myers, Ida Weller, Roy Drake, Eva Young.

In addition to the above the following pupils have had a perfect record in attendance for the past term:

High School—William Conrad, William Graves, Sam Lowy, William Griffith, Melville Howard, Richard Sieberg, Harvey Snyder, Edward Nill, Ralph Oberlin, Charlotte Fuchs, Gertrude Feller, Mabel E. Mory, Cora Waltz, Mabel Hoch, Annie Inman, Ida Lippis.

Grammar—Fred Bamberger, Herbert Zorger, Arline Burkle, Arline Paul.

Helen Anderson, Edna Diehlmeier, Florence Eisenbreis, Marjorie Gates, Minnie Grosswiler, Laura Jones, Lillian Kail, Robin Harrison, Robert Myers, Ralph Oberlin, Ray List, Clarence Lipps, Inez Paul, Ruth Pease, Anthony Hammer-smith, Clarence Burkhardt, Lloyd Faylor, Chalmir Heggen, Maud Abraham, Margaret Kline, Lucile Edgar, Hattie Swihart, Ethel Cary, Helen Jarvis, Florence Sibila, Mayville Spuhler, Karl Suhr Perry Kester, Leslie Waters Harry Doe, Milvile Kerechhofer, Nellie Keller, Julia Simon, Ralph Coleman, William Mouser, Olive Bard, Myrtle Lowry, Otis E. Green, Jesse G. Mold, Harry Riechmeier, Sarah J. Green, Mary E. Schnerle, Edith Shorb, Edna L. Spuhler, Emma B. Weible, Harry Adams, Harry Miller, Mamie Felix, Sadie Graybill, Hazel Hopkinson, Lillian Kouth, Mary Keller, Florence Kouth, Sadie Martin, Blanche Martin, Emma Sailer, LeRoy Pider, Harry Patterson, Robert Roy Per Lee Schrock, Chas. Steitz, Pearl Cooper, Frances Gardner, Rose Houk, Laura Meyer, Martha Territt, Addie Vogt, Ethel Roush, Louisa George, Clark Lohr, Pearl Huber, Bertha Koonz, Zua Kuhn.

Secondary—Karl Fricker, Raymond Wert, Howard Paul, Oscar Milar, Dessie Johnston, Harry Essinger, Herbert Fisher, Henry Nutter, Ellen Diehm, Edna Giltz, Olivia Hammer, Bertha Her, Grace Kryder, Ethel Snyder, Louisa Weller, Walter Fricker, Clark Griswold, Thomas Koons, James Streeter, Lloyd Dauchy, Donald Smith, Bessie Geis, Alice Hoch, Hortense Krayer, Bessie Vogt, Hazel Milar, George Cecil, Mudge Brown, Anna Jones, Per Lee Grojean, Charles Hostetter, Karl List, Mabel Carey, Della Boos, Mary Oberlin, Ralph Lohr, Walter Riechmeier, Harold Smith, Alma Digel, Harvey Critchfield, William Davis, George Garing, Harry Koonz, Henry Miller, Clara Baldauf, Lida Baum, Ruth Brunny, Ruth Breckel, Maud Daniel, Marguerite Richards, Walter Beidler, Arthur Dillian, Edward Fahs, David Lamoreaux, Bennie Morgan, Lizzie Breckel, Jeannette Davenport, Clara Marks, Eva Fromholtz, Bessie Meek, Lucile Schrock, Paula Scholten, Katie Baldauf, Jessie Burkhardt, Grace Graybill, Beatrix Huber, Stella Limbaugh, Dora Workman, Hazel Matthews, Alger Healey, Clarence Geis, George Jones, William Williams, Alex Cooper, Joseph Courtney, Harry Davis, John Ehret, Fred Fischeer, Oliver Grinnell, William Katzmartzik, Jacob Kline, Herbert Kratsch, Ralph Mannweiler, Alfred Snyder, Waldemar Van Lauzi, James Sylvie, Anna Fromholtz, Rachel Hall, Pearl Roush, Mabel Wenzinger, Ernest Blumenauer, Percy Lee, Carl Smith, Jessie Blocher, Anna Hering, Edna Harmon, Bertha Zuber, Frank Buhmaier, Edward Zuber.

Primary—Howard Doll, Harold Fiegenschuh, Walter Garrigues, Harrison Myers, Melville Schworm, Oscar Soum-halter, Edwin Gals, Lulu Milar, Margaret Bahney, Jennie Brown, Lucile Hallock, Emma Pinkie, Albert Albright, Joseph Brownwell, Albert Eisenbreis, Howard Fricker, Richard Norton, Wm. Weller, Alvinis Kessel, Jennie Beatty, Gladys Hise, Catherine McCaughy, Anna Pinkie, Laura Schram, Eva Barthelmy, Grace Busby, John Budd, Walter Doe, Walter Haring, Mollie Bailey, Eva Hostender, May List, Edna Stowe, Helen Spuhler, Herman Carr, Charles Lochr, Adella Digel, Alice Davis, Ethel Morgan, Anna Darr, Isabel Ratchford, Anna Ratchford, Nellie Bay, Martha Kister, Leah Dinius, Glenn Haverstack, Mary Lee, Grace Miller, Willie Wenger, Harry Keller, Raymond Brown, Per Lee Budd, LeRoy Davis, Leo Fals, William Schnerle, Clyde Swartz, Charles Breckel, Ralph Bailey, Alvina Dinius, Susie Elsass, Flossie Hartman, Bessie Lucas, Anna Paul, Marcia Pitzeker, John Patterson, Roy Adams, Howard Black, Milo Repp, Clarence Shanower, Willie Wentzinger, Leola Aleock, Augusta Galonsky, Myrtle Gravins, Fanny Knight, Edna Leonard, Walter Bills, Harry Buchanan, Nicholas Fromholtz, Carl Gise, John Halblaub, Oliver Sarg, Herman Foss, Clarence Giltz, Clarence Moore, Alvina Halblaub, Hazel Kelley, Stella Lohrer, Edna Mendline, Irene Paroz, Letha Tasker, Grant Bailey, Willie Leahy, Herbert Prine, LeRoy Swartz, John Williams, Martha Broda, Irene Cooper, Tillie France, William Roseman, Estella Birt, Nellie Hardgrove, Lillian Reay, Jerome Getz, May Featheringham, Margaret Penberthy, John Davis, William Hollender, Ernest Klein, Martin Limbaugh, John Poth, John Price, John Reeves, Charles Steely, Albert Stucker, Frederick Wetter, Flossie Ames, Cora Arther, Bessie Green, Eva Karch, Bertha Katzmartzik, Anna Meyer, Lucy Young, Karl Abel, Andrew Junior, Oscar Davis, Walter Klein, Jesse Masters, William Wolf, Maggie Jones, Ita Peters, Sadie Haas, Joyce Peters, Perry Bordiner, George Dobson, Robert Grant, Earl Shedd, Frank McCoy, Viola Kern, Violet Lavarack, Clarence Clauss, Percy Lavarack, Tom Walker, Alfred Evans, Elmer Merket, Howard Strobel, Harold Miller, Margaret Suhr, Blanche Hall, Hazel Jacoby, Elsie Deshon, Ada Giltz, Orva Paul, Edna Schlichter, Mary Ueschel, Charles Axne, Frank Eisenbreis, Per Lee Slicker, Lloyd Young, Kent Diehm, Alvan Gise, Thomas Fisher, Gerald Schrader, Anna Radtke, Ar-lue Weiner, Laura Kemmar, Elvena Gross, Esther Richards.

E. A. JONES, Supt.

Brewery Workmen Organized.
Nelson P. Maier and George Frantz, representing the Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, met the brewery workmen in Leonard's hall, at Crystal Spring, on Sunday, for the purpose of effecting an organization, which will be affiliated with the assembly. Temporary officers were elected as follows: Alonzo Crofut, president; Jacob Haas, recording secretary; G. Pablan, financial secretary; Nicholas Outle, treasurer. Another meeting will be held one week from next Sunday.

Read Our Bargain columns.

MOST INTERESTIN BURYIN.

A Story That Was Told In a South Carolina Churchyard.

"Reed through the buryin ground? I knowed about most all the fine monuments," volunteers the boss after the church has been inspected. He is dressed in a full suit of blue jeans. He is healthy looking, long legged and gaunt, and a broad brimmed felt hat and drooping black mustache seem in keeping with his swinging gait and odd, draw lung accents. He fairly beams upon finding that his services as guide are acceptable.

"This is a mighty tasty stone," he comments, laying his brown hand on a marble shaft. "They give out that it cost \$90. It's tolerable plain for that, but, then, the Griggses mostly has things plain. They say Miss Griggs wanted a harp on it, and it wouldn't have cost no more either, but old man Griggs he jist shut up like a steel trap at the notion of a harp. He 'lowed they could git this monument (with a stress on the "ment") or none at all. 'Twas Miss Griggs' sister what died. She took a heavy cold 'long about March.

"I take it that that there grave is the most interestin buryin 'mongst the whole lot," he goes on, leading the way to a spot between two tall pines, where the ground is thickly covered with brown pine needles. "That was a duel. The fight came off toward sundown, up in the mountains, and this fellow was hauled here in a wagon and buried quick, after 12 o'clock at night. You see, it was against the law then in them way back days to fight, and the one what did the killin he and the seconds was anxious to git across into Georgia before the business leaked out. I disremember the names now, but they were big people. One was a governor from up here by Greenville somewheres. The dead man was brought along on a common wagon, and there wasn't time for no funeral nor nothin. Some pine tops, green, fresh broke pine tops, was throwed on top of the wagon body, to make things look better. After the grave was filled up in their hurry like, but not likin to leave it with no mark to know it by, they took two of the pine tops and stuck 'em up, one to the head and one to the foot. These two trees is them same pine tops. Seems like the Lord Almighty let 'em grow purpose to keep that sin cen mind."

"What was the cause of the quarrel?" he is asked.

"It ain't exactly knowed for sure. Some holds out it was about a boundary line 'twixt two plantations, and I've heard it said it was a old election squabble. Anyway, the dead man was fixin to marry soon, and his sweetheart never did git over it to enjoy herself no more."—New York Post.

THE CAMEL'S HUMP.

The Latest Scientific Explanation of Its Origin and Purpose.

Where did the camel get its hump? Be it known that camels did not originally have humps on their backs. So says Professor Cattaneo of the Italian Institute of Science. The proof that they did not and the explanation of why they have them now is given by this savant in a recently published monograph, which is the result of scientific study of the subject.

The llama is known to have been used as a beast of burden centuries before the discovery of the western hemisphere, but it is asserted that thousands of years before the first llama carried a load upon its back the camel had been domesticated and was used for the transportation of burdens.

It is upon this point that the Italian savant rests his theory as to the formation of that animal's hump. In the beginning, he says, the camel, like the llama, was straight of back, but 100 centuries, perhaps, of making a pack animal of the camel have brought about the change. At first the skin grew loose upon the camel's back. Then there and upon its knees the skin grew thick and callous. Soon nature began to pad this burdened part with fat and muscle, then for countless generations heredity did its work. Little by little the hump grew, until it finally acquired its present size.

The use of the camel in the desert places of the world also played its part in the formation of this portion of its anatomy. For, being forced to go without food for days at a time, nature came to the rescue of the camel and providently stored these humps with fat which should nourish the beast through its periods of privation.—New York Journal.

Blondin's Rope.

A. J. Hamlin, an old resident of Niagara Falls, declares, says the Buffalo Express, that he was instrumental in getting Blondin the means for crossing the gorge the first time. Everybody was skeptical over the pretensions of the acrobat, and he was unable to get money enough to buy the rope till Hamlin looked him over and made up his mind that he was equal to the task and was sincere in the undertaking. He then went surety for the rope, and it was bought and put up—1,300 feet of manilla, with many small ropes for guys. When Hamlin went to Blondin's room just before he was to make the first trip he found him playing on a flagolet as unconcerned as though he was anticipating a pleasure drive, and he declared that he was not the least bit anxious or nervous.

One Had to Go.

"By the way, I see that Hobbs, who ran away with Jarley's wife, has come back to town."

"Yes. We dropped Jarley from the club rolls yesterday. It would be so embarrassing to have them both there, you know."—Indianapolis Journal.

Original.

"My wife is a most original woman," said Brown. "Why, when I proposed to her, instead of saying, 'This is so sudden,' she said, 'Well, I think it's about time.'"—Harper's Bazar.

LaGrippe.

Followed by Heart Disease. Cured by DR. MILES' HEART CURE.



M. R. C. C. SHULTS, of Winterset, Iowa, inventor and manufacturer of Shults' Safety Whiffletree Coupling, writes of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure: "Two years ago an attack of LaGrippe left me with a weak heart. I had run down in flesh to mere skin and bone. I could not sleeping down for smothering spells; frequent sharp darting pains and palpitation caused a constant fear of sudden death, nothing could induce me to remain away from home over night. My local physician prescribed Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and in a few days I was able to sleep well and the pains gradually lessened, and finally ceased. I reduced the doses, having gained fifteen pounds, and am now feeling better in every way than I have for years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

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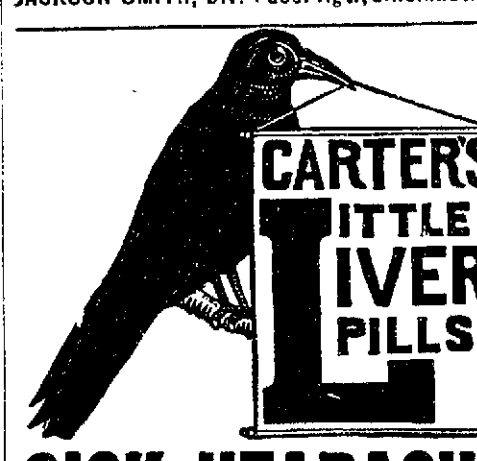
One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write L. P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky.

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc. address, JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.



SICK HEADACHE
Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

\$2.50 Cleveland to Buffalo

ALSO DAILY LINE BETWEEN

Cleveland & Toledo

Via "C. & E. LINE."

Steamers "City of Buffalo," (new) "State of Ohio" and "State of New York"

DAILY TIME TABLE.

Sunday Included May 30 to October 3.

Lv. Cleveland 7:00 p.m. Lv. Buffalo 7:30 a.m.

Ar. Buffalo 7:30 p.m. Ar. Cleveland 7:30 a.m.

Central Standard Time.

Take the "C. & E. Line" steamers and enjoy a refreshing night's rest when enroute to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, New York, Boston Albany, 1,000 Islands or any Eastern or Canadian Point.

Cheap Excursions Weekly to Niagara Falls

Send 4 cents postage for tourist pamphlet. For further information ask your nearest

Coupon Ticket Agent, or address,

W. F. HERMAN, T. F. NEWMAN,

Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. Manager,

CLEVELAND, O.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RY.

Myron T. Herrick
Robert Blickenderfer Receivers.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT MAY 30th, 1897.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 7 th	NO. 1 st	NO. 5 th
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Toledo.....	9:10	4:00	
Oak Harbor.....	9:10	4:00	
Freemont.....	10:17	5:36	
Clyde.....	10:31	5:56	
Bellevue.....	10:43	5:49	
Marionville.....	10:58	6:04	
Norwalk.....	11:08	6:14	
Wellington.....	11:46	6:57	
Spencer.....	11:56	7:10	
Lodi.....	12:10	7:26	
Oreston.....	12:25	7:41	
Orrville.....	12:50	8:07	
Massillon.....	5:30	1:20	8:40
Navarre.....	5:47	1:41	
Zoar.....	6:10	2:10	
Valley Jet.....	6:17	2:17	
Sherradsville.....	6:41	2:32	
Bowestown.....	6:55	2:45	
Scioto.....	7:09	2:55	
Jewett.....	7:43	3:27	
Unionvale.....	7:53	3:37	
Adena.....	7:53	3:37	
Mt. Pleasant.....	8:08	3:53	
Dillonvale.....	8:11	4:25	
Wellington.....	8:25	4:35	
Martins Ferry.....	8:49	4:30	
Wheeling.....	9:00	4:40	

ARRIVE.

WESTWARD.	NO. 2 nd	NO. 6 th	NO. 8 th
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Wheeling.....	8:17	2:00	3:40
Martins Ferry.....	8:10	3:32	
Warrenton.....	8:25	4:17	
Dillonvale.....	8:41	4:35	
Mt. Pleasant.....	8:45	4:39	
Adena.....	8:50	4:56	
Unionvale.....	9:10	5:09	
Unionvale.....	9:31	5:34	
Jewett.....	9:42	5:46	
Bowestown.....	9:54	5:59	
Sherradsville.....	10:08	6:13	
Valley Jet.....	10:33	6:33	
Zoar.....	10:40	6:40	
Massillon.....	4:20	11:25	7:30
Orrville.....	4:22	12:01	
Oreston.....	5:15	12:35	
Lodi.....	5:45	12:40	
Spencer.....	5:48	12:54	
Wellington.....	6:01	1:04	
Norwalk.....	6:45	1:33	
Marionville.....	6:55	1:53	
Bellevue.....	7:19	2:07	
Clyde.....	7:24	2:19	
Freemont.....	7:38	2:33	
Oak Harbor.....	8:03	2:52	
Toledo.....	9:00	3:40	

ARRIVE.

OHIO RIVER DIVISION.			
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling.....	8:00	3:30	
Brilliant.....	8:49	4:39	
Mingo Jet.....	8:57	4:47	
Steubenville Ar.....	7:50	3:40	
Steubenville, Lv.....	7:50	3:50	
Mingo Jet.....	8:06	3:58	
Brilliant.....	8:06	3:58	
Wheeling.....	9:00	4:40	

ARRIVE.

OHIO RIVER DIVISION.			
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling.....	8:00	3:30	
Brilliant.....	8:49	4:39	
Mingo Jet.....	8:57	4:47	
Steubenville Ar.....	7:50	3:40	
Steubenville, Lv.....	7:50	3:50	
Mingo Jet.....	8:06	3:58	
Brilliant.....	8:06	3:58	
Wheeling.....	9:00	4:40	

ARRIVE.

OHIO RIVER DIVISION.			
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling.....	8:00	3:30	
Brilliant.....	8:49	4:39	
Mingo Jet.....	8:57	4:47	
Steubenville Ar.....	7:50	3:40	
Steubenville, Lv.....	7:50	3:50	
Mingo Jet.....	8:06	3:58	
Brilliant.....	8:06	3:58	
Wheeling.....	9:00	4:40	

ARRIVE.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

H. J. BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr.

J. F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Change of Schedule on the Pennsylvania

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, May 16. Under the new schedule the time of trains at Massillon is as follows: Depart for the West at 4:22 a. m., 10:38 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 9:40 p. m. Depart for the East at 3:18 a. m., 4:11 a. m., 11:03 p. m., 11:46 p. m., 4:03 p. m. *Daily. †

ATEXANON THE JURY

HOW HE WON THE OTHER JURORS OVER TO HIS OPINION.

The Verdict In an Italian Homicide Case Which Astonished the Court and Lawyers In New York—Convincing "Kill or Be Killed" Logic.

"It was known as the murder of the feast of the turkey," said Assistant District Attorney Hal Bell, who handles all the Italian homicide cases in the criminal courts. "The murdered man was Nunzio Iallaz, and he was stabbed to death on the afternoon of Nov. 26, 1896. The man who killed him was Giuseppe Ladiere. I put Ladiere on trial in the criminal branch of the supreme court. The indictment charged him with murder in the first degree. His counsel, Lawyer Palmieri, offered to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, but the plea was not accepted, as it seemed an easy matter to convict the defendant. There was no denial of the fact that Ladiere stabbed Iallaz to death with a knife 15 inches long.

"After the jury had been sworn I learned that one of them, a big, handsome fellow, was a Texan. When I found this out, I became satisfied that I would have a hard job getting a conviction, for when you get a full fledged, raw Texan on a jury in a murder trial he'll simply decide the case according to his own judgment, regardless of law. He has only to be convinced as to whether the murdered man ought to have been killed. The actual crime has nothing to do with the case. The Texan has his own ideas about such matters, and, knowing this, I was sorry to think I had a full fledged, raw Texan on the jury trying Ladiere.

"The story that the jury got from the witnesses was that Ladiere met Iallaz on One Hundred and Fifty-second street; that the men had a wordy quarrel; that Ladiere slapped the face of Iallaz; that Iallaz drew a big knife from his belt, and then ensued a scuffle, the knife falling to the sidewalk; that both men fought to get it, and that Ladiere, being the quicker of the two, got hold of the knife and plunged it into Iallaz, who died from the effects of the stabbing. These were the undisputed facts that were given to the jury, and we all believed that Ladiere would be convicted of at least manslaughter. But the jury promptly acquitted the man after Ladiere showed them on the witness stand the way in which he did the killing.

"Defendant's counsel, Lawyer Palmieri, was greatly surprised at the verdict. Justice Giegerich was unable to understand such action on the jury's part. But I believed I knew the secret of it all, and to satisfy myself I began a quiet investigation, which has resulted in my learning that I was right in my first belief. The handsome man from Texas just gave the other jurymen to understand that he was there. He was not to be bullied. He was not to be outvoted either. If the jurymen wouldn't listen to the way they settled trifling cutting scrapes in Texas, he would see about it; see to it that they would. Plunging a knife into a man's heart—that was nothing. The question to be decided was, did the deceased deserve the plunge? According to the Texan, he did, or the live man wouldn't be alive. If Ladiere had not killed Iallaz, probably Iallaz might have killed Ladiere. This was a case, the Texan argued, where quickness won the battle, and quickness should be rewarded, not censured. Ladiere simply got in first stab, argued the man from Texas, and he ought to be complimented on his stabling speed.

"There were two little men on that jury and they believed the verdict should be murder in the first degree. The Texan just roared at them, and they slunk away to a corner of the room. The other jurors backed away toward the wall. The big Texan then made a speech, telling the jurors how they ran things 'down in my state,' and the other 11 jurors stood open mouthed, gazing in wonderment. He recalled shooting bees, and stabbing parties, and hanging picnics, and gave graphic illustrations of how 'Sim Gardner cut th' damned gizzard out'n Budd Allen, when Budd just said he'd make Sim eat th' dust.'

"Then he asked if there 'war enny man in th' room who'd be man enough to say this were a lie.' But there wasn't a man there who didn't believe it, and the Texan said, 'Come, boys, th' verdict's not guilty.' Then they all got in line, filed into the courtroom, and the clerk recorded the verdict. Eight of the jurors were pale faced when they came in. The faces of three were very red. The twelfth man was the Texan. His face appeared normal, and as he warmly grasped the hand of the man who did the deed he remarked:

"'Yer did right, pard. I'd er did it myself if I war thar.'

"Now," said Mr. Bell, "you wouldn't believe such a thing could happen in great New York, but it did, and Ladiere is back home in Morrisania now." —New York Sun.

Knights of St. Lazarus.
At a very early period in the history of the Christian church a special order of knighthood was instituted, having for its object the care and supervision of all those afflicted with leprosy of every nationality, and, as its headquarters had originally been located in the vicinity of Jerusalem, the order was generally designated Knights of St. Lazarus, or of St. Lazarus and St. Mary of Jerusalem.

A Stayer.
"Aren't you getting gray about the temples?" he yawned after sitting there till after midnight.

"I'm same so," she smiled wearily, "though there was not a silver thread in my hair when you called." —Detroit Free Press.

Things Told by Others.
The commissioner of agriculture has sent sugar beet seeds to 20,000 farmers scattered through every state north of the extreme southern line.

A Paulding county (O.) farmer favors the riding spring tooth cultivator for cultivating corn and believes in level cultivation.

Much corn will be listed this year owing to the lateness of the season.

The Farm Journal notes that a company for the manufacture of sugar from beets is being formed at Chillicothe, O., and another at Merrillan, Wis.

In experiments with wheat at the Kansas station seeding Sept. 20 gives the best average yield.

Some Sugar Making Impracticable—A Distinct Industry From Beet Growing.

The question is often asked if beet sugar cannot be made in a small way, so that farmers could club together, put up a cheap apparatus and produce their own sugar. On account of the elaborateness of the process and the costly nature of the machinery which is necessary to produce beet sugar even in a small way it is not believed that it could be profitably made in the way indicated. A small factory could not possibly compete with a large one, and hence there is no encouragement to be offered in the way of producing home-made beet sugar. The department of agriculture has no knowledge of any successful beet sugar factory of this kind. There is no country producing any notable quantity of beet sugar in which home apparatus costing only a few thousand dollars has any appreciable influence on the output of sugar.

The cost of building a first class beet sugar factory is much greater than is commonly supposed. From the most reliable data at hand it may be stated that in Europe the cost of erecting a factory, with the most modern machinery, of a capacity of at least 300 tons of beets per day, is about \$200,000. In this country it is probable that, owing to the increased cost of transportation and the higher price of labor, the cost of a similar factory would be at least \$250,000. In reply to numerous inquiries received for directions for making beet sugar with such appliances as a cider mill and sorghum molasses evaporator might afford the department replies that it would not be right to encourage the attempt to manufacture beet sugar in any such way. "Nor should the expectation be excited among our farmers that they will be able to make a crude article of sugar which they can dispose of to a central factory for refining purposes. It is best to recognize at the very first the great expense which attends the erection of a sugar factory and the necessity for its meeting every modern requirement. Beet growing and beet sugar manufacture are two distinct industries, but with common aims and interests.

The co-operative sugar factory in which the farmer growing the beets holds a part of the stock realizes the desired end, but, to quote from a farmers' bulletin issued from the department, "the industry of growing beets is not yet sufficiently advanced in the United States to render possible any definite outline of the best plan of securing co-operation between the farmer and the capitalist. As long as the proprietors of the factory and the farmers growing the beets are satisfied with the contracts which they make, there is no urgent necessity of the establishment of co-operative enterprises. When the number of beet sugar factories in this country, however, begins to reach the hundreds, favorable opportunities of co-operative establishments will be presented."

Swarming Box For Bees.
A contributor to The American Agriculturist says that every beekeeper ought to have a swarming box, and gives these reasons why: It is not only convenient in living bees, but it saves cutting and mutilating fruit trees and other shrubbery upon which bees are liable to cluster. Make of some light material 10 or 12 inches square or longer one way than the other and close one end. Put a hole through the center and attach a handle some 10 feet long. With an inch bit fill with holes, so as to give the bees ventilation. This is important when swarming, for they cannot stand close confinement if filled with honey, as they are at that time. After the swarm settles push the box up into the cluster of bees, and they will go in readily and may be carried to the hive and treated in the usual way. They may be left in the swarming box for a short time, but swarms should always be hived as soon as possible after issuing. These boxes may be used for catching or arresting swarms by placing a cage containing a queen and some bees in them. This will attract the attention of the swarm, and oftentimes they will alight on it. Where large numbers of bees are kept these boxes are very handy, and a number of them may be on hand to accommodate swarms that come out at or near the same time, as in this case they are liable to cluster together, and with the use of such conveniences they may be kept separate.

Facts About Flax.
When flax is cut in early bloom and cured, it makes excellent hay. The seed contains on an average about 85 per cent of oil, of which 7 to 8.5 per cent remains in the cake in the old process of extraction. In a report from the Minnesota station H. Snyder states that flax does not remove an excessive amount of fertility from the soil; that it possesses but little power of obtaining its food from the soil; that home grown seed is equally as rich in stored up plant food as imported; that when flax is cut "on the green side of bloom" and before seed development, and cured as hay it makes a valuable fodder, and that a yield of 15 bushels per acre will produce about 270 to 280 pounds of crude oil by pressure process.

Modern Celery Culture.
Celery being now demanded from July to May, an early and a late crop are usually secured by market gardeners. The latter is generally grown as a second crop, following beets, onions, cabbage, peas, etc. The old trench system has been largely abandoned, and the plants set on a level field and given good culture until the blanching season has arrived. With the kinds which require careful blanching, set in rows three feet apart and six inches apart in the row. At the proper time the earth can be drawn up about the stems. With the advent of the self blanching varieties the practice of setting in rows six or seven inches apart and the same distance apart in the row in beds has found much favor. The leaves soon shade the ground completely and thus protect the roots from the burning rays of the sun. The plants crowd each other, forming compact bunches, and blanching is hastened without extra labor. It is admitted, however, in a bulletin from the Rhode Island station that more labor is required to cultivate the growing crop, because horses cannot be employed. Self blanching sorts thus grown in beds require only that boards be stood against the rows and they will become tender and crisp.

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IN A GARBAGE BARREL.

Henry Forrer Strangles Himself to Death.

A CURIOUS FORM OF SUICIDE.

A Farmer Living One Mile South of Orrville Kills Himself During a Temporary Fit of Insanity—The Father of Ten Children—Neighborhood News.

ORRVILLE, June 29.—Henry Forrer, one of our esteemed farmers, residing one mile south of this place, was found strangled to death in a swill barrel, early Sunday morning. He arose at 4 o'clock, kindled a fire in the kitchen stove and going into the room where his wife and infant child were sleeping, kissed each of them. He then left the room, and that was the last seen of him until found cold in death an hour later by the hired man. He had filled two pails with swill and placed his hat with pocketbook inside nearby. It is thought he committed suicide while temporarily insane, as he had worried greatly over his oldest son breaking his leg last week. Mr. Forrer was one of our kind, genial, hospitable farmers, and was the father of ten children, two of whom are dead, the youngest an infant, which is just two weeks old. He was 73 years old and was an active, energetic man, good and kind to his family.

NEWS FROM MT. EATON.
MT. EATON, June 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stoffer, of Canton, are visiting friends in town. Our veteran, Fred Villard, spent Sunday in Orrville. Mrs. L. A. Dodge, Jr., who has been suffering with consumption for several years, is worse again. Mrs. Eugene Rosenfield, of Cleveland, is visiting in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Louis Vandervine. Dr. F. M. Marshall, Julius Desovignes and J. D. Graber attended the Democratic judicial convention, at Millersburg, last Tuesday and Wednesday. The Paint Township Sunday School Association will hold their third annual convention in the Presbyterian church, Wednesday, July 7.

ITEMS FROM STANWOOD.
STANWOOD, June 29.—A festival was held at this place on Saturday evening, June 30. Miss Emma Barr and Miss Oberlin, of Canton, are visiting Miss May Oberlin, of this place. The contract for building the school house in sub-district No. 8, was let to G. W. Obernour, of Navarre. The board of education hired the following corps of teachers for the ensuing year: No. 1—A. B. Kittinger, No. 2—E. A. Oberlin, principal; Elsie Buckwalter, No. 3—Miss Morrow, principal; H. R. Baird, No. 4—George R. Snively, No. 5—H. H. Gallatin, principal; Miss Kyle, No. 6—Herman Walters, No. 7—L. A. Mayer, No. 8—E. G. Bowers, No. 9—Wm. Masters, principal; Elsie Egert, No. 10—L. B. Harris, Miss Gertie Levers, of Strunstown, visited Miss Dora Shilling, Sunday. Another Oberlin is sick at present; also Miss Elsie Hownstine.

MASSILLONIAN GO FISHING.
CRYSTAL SPRING, June 28.—There is an unconfirmed rumor afloat in the village today to the effect that when Messrs. H. Jasper Meyers, Otto Kopp and L. P. Schenke, of Massillon, came in from a more or less exciting voyage, Saturday night, they had the large catches they had expected to make. At a friendly boiler they dried their soaked garments, and daylight found them well started on the homeward journey.

ITEMS FROM NEWMAN.
NEWMAN, June 30.—A social picnic will be held in Baker's woods, on July 5, by the people of our village. Everybody is invited to bring well filled baskets. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis spent several days the past week in Elton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will A. Harold. Thos. H. Kennedy, of Navarre, circulated among his old friends Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. Jennie Reese and family visited part of this week with her sister, Mrs. Thos. Stanford, at East Greenville. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Green, of Massillon, spent Sunday at Willow Grove, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis. The young men of our village will give a platform dance on the K. of L. grounds, Thursday evening of this week. The boys are hustling to have everything in apple pie order to accommodate their friends. Ice cream and refreshments will be served and everybody will be welcome. Best of order will be maintained and a good time guaranteed. Mrs. Scot Peters returned home last week from Akron, where she has been visiting her father for a week or more. James Weidner, while playing "duck-off" with a number of other boys, was struck with a stone which came very near costing him his life, but he is now getting along nicely under the care of Dr. D. K. Jones. Grandma Edwards is in Massillon for an extended visit with Mrs. James and family. John Street, a resident of our village for the past 25 years, died at his home on Monday evening, June 21, of consumption, leaving a wife and 12 children to fight life's battles as best they can without a leader, for who can take a father's place in the family circle? The funeral was held on Wednesday, services being conducted in the church by the Rev. Barron, of Dalton, who delivered an able discourse to the satisfaction of all present. The remains were interred in our home cemetery. The pall bearers were A. C. Miller, Henry Shrader, Geo. Head and John Hodgson. The deceased was a member in good standing of the L. O. O. F., in the Canal Fulton, and the K. of L. of this place. The latter turned out in a body. The deceased was born in Cornwall, England, and was 19 years of age. He immigrated to America in 1870 and married Miss Jeanette Findley, June 1871.

1871. This union was blessed with 13 children—10 boys and 3 girls—one boy having died in infancy. He was an honorable, honest man, his word was his bond and was respected by everyone, the large concourse of sympathizing friends who followed him to his last resting place gave true evidence of this fact. His mind was as clear as a bell until the call came. He adjusted his matters with precision and bade his wife, 12 children and a number of friends a final good-bye, and patiently awaited the summons. May he rest in peace.

NAVARRA NEWS.

NAVARRA, June 30.—Will L. Bennett spent a week with Cleveland friends. He returned home on Monday and has been very sick with an attack of hay fever. Mr. and Mrs. John Hitchcock, of Chicago, are visiting E. W. Bowers and family. Miss Grace Corl is spending a few weeks with Cleveland friends. John Thomas, of Ashville, Ky., and his mother, of West Virginia, are visiting with Jabez Thomas, and family. Mrs. Thomas will pass the remainder of the summer here. Mr. Thomas returned home Monday. Mrs. E. C. Miller and Mrs. Alma Mentzer spent Sunday in Canton. Richard Thomas, of Alliance, is home for a few days. The U. B. Sabbath school held a picnic in Stahl's woods, opposite Eberly's school house. The day was all that could be desired, and a fine time was had by all present. Short talks by the Revs. Messrs. Wyandt and Corlan and Joseph H. Thomas, declamations and songs by the little girls, helped to make up the programme, and the ladies, not to be outdone, showed their excellent taste in the preparation of the dinner. The past week has been a noted one, in which the hearts and hands of some of Navarre's popular young people were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock. The marriage of Chas. Brown and Nora Garver took place on Wednesday, and that of John Tisch and Julia Hug, and Chas. Downey and Elda Weimer on Thursday. Ed. S. Rider, of Akron, spent Sunday with his parents. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rider, Percy Harmon, of Canal Fulton, was in town Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hemperly and daughter Ruth, of Massillon, spent Sunday with D. Ricksacker and family. Mrs. Louis, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Prickman, returned home to Warrington on Sunday.

BOLIVAR NEWS.

BOLIVAR, July 1.—Bolivar will celebrate on the 3d, preparations are being made to have a good time. The Jr. O. U. A. M. will hold a festival in the evening at the town hall. Sherman's, north of town, will hold a festival on the same evening. This may interfere some with the one held here. We see by the bills that the Siebert female orchestra is hired for the 3d. They alone are worth hearing. The farmers are busily engaged in putting away their hay crop so as to be ready to harvest their wheat. The wheat will be more than an average crop this year. Several deaths have occurred within the last few days in this vicinity. Mrs. Maria Albright died Monday at 5 p. m., and will be buried Wednesday at 10 a. m. She had been ailing for several years and her death was looked for at any moment. Jacob Remmer, Sr., was buried Tuesday, at Strasburg. News reaches us that Mrs. Joseph Bash, near the Falls, died suddenly Saturday night. Also David Bixler, a near neighbor of Bash's, was buried on Sabbath last. The Rev. Balsing, of Wirttemberg college, preached in the E. L. church, last Sabbath. Mrs. Endriss, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Temple, at Bucyrus, will return home this week. Mrs. Temple has been dangerously ill, but is now convalescent. Some of our college students are at home for the summer vacation, among the number Frank Gibbs and Earl Fisher. The Epworth League intends organizing a male choir. Lemuel Burway, with his family, is visiting his father, George Burway. Mrs. Wm. Beecher died Tuesday, of cancer of the stomach. She had been sick for a long time. Dr. Black lost one hundred and fifty chickens by some disease that has made its appearance, and we hear that others are having the same bad luck. (Gust Lab is very sick. Andrew Ackerman, of Beach City, is visiting with his son-in-law, J. B. Ewing, of this place.

NOTES FROM CRYSTAL SPRING.

CRYSTAL SPRING, June 30.—Will Meiner now rides a bicycle. Conrad Klein is on the sick list. Ed. Herman is home from Chicago. Miss Anna Nobel, after a pleasant week's stay with her parents at this place, returned to Cincinnati last Monday. Peter Jeanty, Harris Smith and Barney Post were delegates to the Democratic convention at Canton. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fashbaugh went to Bolivar, Tuesday, to attend the funeral of a relative. Miss Blanche Stehldcher, of Akron, is spending her vacation with her parents, on the Pleasant View farm. The band held a festival last Saturday night, and it was a success. Ernest Deibel gave our village a call last Saturday in the interest of the George J. Renner Co., of Akron. A dance will be given in Leonard's hall on Saturday night, July 10th. North Massillon mine worked half a day last week. No. 1 Hornbrook did not work at all, and the Shamrock bank is doing a little better than half time. The Sheller Coal Co. shipped a boat load of coal last week to parties at Lorain. The Juniors met and conquered the Red Roses last Saturday, 21 to 6. H. Platt's trousers were sufficient evidence, last Friday, to the effect that he succeeded in landing a big carp from the river. The Industrious Club held an elaborate feast last Friday evening, in a large and spacious room, which was expressly decorated with beautiful flowers. The feast was served, including lemonade, strawberries and many other things. George Nebel responded to a toast and recited "The Raven." F. Leonard acted as waiter, and nobody went away hungry. Otto Kopp was way-

laid, Saturday evening, while on his way home from Massillon, by some unknown person, who stopped him near the rolling mill. His assailant drew a huge knife with which he cut Mr. Klein on the hand, inflicting a slight wound. Otto retaliated by striking the would-be robber a blow in the face with his fist, and then took to his heels for Millport. We are pleased to note that P. J. Gallagher, of this place, was selected as chairman of the Populist convention, which was recently held in Massillon.

IN TIME OF SORROW.

I cannot think you dead. It must be only that you have traveled far. And while I find my path on earth more lonely My sky has gained a star—
A star whose place in heaven I see more plainly Because with me 'tis night. Yet through my tears I sometimes see it vainly And cannot find its light.
—Katharine L. Ferris in Harper's Magazine.

HE FELT SMALLEST.

The Story of a Married Man's Visit to a Grocery Store.
There are occasions when a man feels small, there are occasions when he feels smaller and there are occasions when he feels smallest. This tale deals with one of the last mentioned.

He had been instructed to get something at one of the large grocery houses in the business section of the city, "because," as his wife explained it, "they don't keep it out here."
He had also been instructed to get just two pounds of it, "because," as his wife again explained, "I merely wish to try it and see whether it is an improvement upon what I am now using."

Then she wrote the name on a slip of paper for him, for she had learned by experience not to trust to his memory, and informed him that she didn't know how much it would cost, but that it certainly would not be very much, to which he responded that he was glad of that, for the reason that he had only a little change with him.
So it happened that he drifted into one of the big retail grocery houses that afternoon, pulled out a scrap of paper with the name of what he wanted on it, handed it to a clerk and said he'd take two pounds.

The clerk looked a little surprised and asked if he couldn't use five pounds, as the stuff came in five pound packages, but he felt confident that his wife knew her business, and besides he could not forget that he only had about \$1.75 in change in his pocket anyway, so he coldly informed the clerk that he knew what he wanted and how much he wanted and that he saw no reason for wasting his hard earned cash on more than that just because they were fools enough to put it up in large packages.

The clerk said "All right" and broke the five pound package to get the necessary two pounds. Then it suddenly dawned upon the young man that in view of the bluff he had made he would be in a very awkward position if the two pounds came to more than his \$1.75. He recalled that his wife had said that it wouldn't cost very much, but she had said the same thing once about a bonnet, and he had never placed much faith in her views of the value of things since. However, he made the best of the situation and asked "How much?" without a trace of nervousness.

"Three cents a pound," answered the clerk.

That was when he experienced the superlative of the adjective "small." He felt that he had made about 20 cents' worth of work to get 6 cents' worth of stuff out of a 15 cent package and in addition had suffered a full dollar's worth of mental torture.
He was not in good humor when he reached home.—Chicago Post.

The Best Man.

An actor told a story the other evening about a fencing master in London, who had two sons. Both of them, like the father, were physical giants.
Which was the stronger and better fighter was a disputed question until a burglar got into the house one night. One of the sons, opening the front door with a latchkey late at night, found the intruder in the hall. They immediately clinched.

The other brother, hearing the noise, rushed down stairs, and not being able in the dark to distinguish a burglar from a worthy and honest citizen of London, proceeded to pound both men whom he ran against.

Meanwhile brother number one, thinking there were two burglars in the house, turned half of his attention to the new enemy, and the fight became desperate.

The father, awakened by the uproar, rushed down stairs with a heavy walking stick. Then the fight was something to admire, but to avoid.
When it was all over and the gas was lighted by the aged fencing master, it was discovered that he had whipped not only the burglar, but his two sons.—Pearson's Weekly.

What He Couldn't Do.

A student in one of the Buffalo medical colleges is responsible for the statement that at a certain place of public entertainment one of the boys was bragging of his manifold accomplishments until one of the company lost patience and said in a gruff tone: "Now, we've heard enough about what you can do. Come, tell us what there is you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself."
"Waal," replied the student, with a yawn, "I can't pay my account here. So glad to find you're the man to do it."
And the critic paid the score amid roars of laughter from the party.—Buffalo Commercial.

It Was Needed.

"Our church tower goes nearer heaven than the tower of any other church in town," proudly remarked a resident in an interior town to a visitor from the city.
"Well," replied the latter, "I don't know any church that needs it more."
—Pittsburg Chronicle.

THEY WIN BOTH GAMES.

The Massillon Team Too Strong for the Coshocton Boys.

LARGE CROWDS ENJOY THE SPORT.

The Score on Saturday was 7 to 5, and on Sunday was 17 to 7—Market and Anderson Make Home Runs—Other Local Base Ball Games.

The Massillon base ball team defeated the Coshocton club twice. The Saturday game was the more interesting of the two because the score was closer, but there was plenty of excitement in both. Large crowds were in attendance each time.

THE SATURDAY GAME.

Massillon.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Anderson, c.	0	1	7	2	1
Wittmann, 2b.	1	2	4	4	1
Markel, 3b.	1	0	2	0	2
Whissen, c. f.	3	1	2	0	0
C. Heyman, p.	0	1	0	2	4
Carroll, 1b.	1	1	4	0	0
Gove, 1b.	1	0	2	0	0
H. Heyman, r. f.	1	0	4	0	0
Jones, s.	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.	7	6	27	8	8
Coshocton.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Prince, s.	0	0	2	3	1
Walton, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1
Brown, 1b.	2	3	2	0	0
Troy, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0
McClary, r. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Vickers, c.	1	0	2	0	1
Dobbins, 3b.	0	3	3	1	3
Foster, 1b.	0	0	10	3	3
McNichols, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Totals.	5	10	24	9	7

Two-base hits—Anderson, Wittmann. First base on balls—Off Heyman 6; off McNichols 4. Struck out—By Heyman 6; by McNichols 1. Umpire—George Schaaf.

THE SUNDAY GAME.

Massillon.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Anderson, c.	2	3	4	2	1
Markel, 3b.	1	2	1	1	1
C. Heyman, 2b.	2	2	3	6	1
Joll, c. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Whissen, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Jones, ss.	2	1	0	2	3
Gove, 1b.	4	2	2	0	1
H. Heyman, r. f.	1	1	0	0	0
Buhmeier, 1b.	3	3	11	0	1
Totals.	17	18	27	13	7
Coshocton.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Prince, ss.	1	1	2	0	1
Walton, 2b.	2	0	3	5	2
Brown, 1b.	1	0	1	1	1
Troy, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
McClary, r. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Vickers, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Dobbins, 3b.	2	1	3	1	1
Foster, 1b.	0	1	0	1	0
Savage, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Totals.	7	8	24	10	7

Two-base hits—Anderson, Markel, Gove. Three-base hit—Buhmeier. Home runs—Markel, Anderson. First base on balls—Off Whissen, 1; off Savage, 3. Struck out—By Whissen, 3; by Savage, 2. Passed balls—Vickers 3. Umpire—George Schaaf.

NOTES.

The Massillon ball team has at last found a man who can take the place of the erstwhile Fred Stark. His name is Buhmeier, and he comes from Kendal. He played at first base in the second game and did so well that it is likely he will become a permanent ornament of that quarter. He did good work with his bat, too, and they say he can catch a first rate game when called upon.

The visitors gave Savage poor support in the second game. Some of the fielders made such glaring errors that people on the bleachers were almost ready to believe that they were not on good terms with the pitcher.

The home runs of Markel and Anderson gave everybody a chance to yell, and it is not known that anyone failed to take advantage of the opportunity.
If the team could find a couple more Buhmeiers in Kendal or elsewhere, good use could be made of them.

As yet the officers of the Massillon ball team have been unsuccessful in their efforts to secure a Sunday game with the Cantons. The latter team evidently considers Massillon not in their class, but our fellows never had any trouble in defeating Canton clubs and will find the task as easy this season. The management of the Massillon new ball team announces that Ulrichsville will play one game here on July 4.

THEY WIN TWICE.

The North Lawrence ball patrons saw two games for their money on Saturday. The Minglewoods defeated the Mt. Union team both times, the score of the first being 13 to 2 and the second 14 to 5. The visitors became discouraged in the fifth inning in the second game and left the grounds.

A foot-hold for consumption is what you are offering, if your blood is impure. Consumption is simply Lung Scrofula. A scrofulous condition, with a slight cough or cold, is all that it needs to develop it. But just as it depends upon the blood for its origin, so it depends upon the blood for its cure. The surest remedy for scrofula in every form, the most effective blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer that is known to medical science, is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For consumption in all its earlier stages, and for weak lungs, asthma, severe coughs, and all bronchial, throat and lung affections.

Larva Nests.

By breaking open rotten logs one can find in midwinter the grubs or larvae of many of the wood boring beetles, and beneath logs and stones near the margins of ponds and brooks hordes of the maggots or larvae of certain kinds of flies may often be found huddled together in great masses. The larvae of a few butterflies also live over winter beneath chips or bunches of leaves near the roots of the dry food plant, or in webs of their own construction, which are woven on the stems close to the buds, whose expanding leaves will furnish them their first meal in spring.—New York Commercial.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

Chicago, June 30. Today's opening was steady and slightly lower. Reports of rain in harvesting sections of the winter wheat country kept the market from yielding to any extent. Owing to weak cables the heavy cash demand of yesterday had no effect, as traders did not care to take chances on the long side.

Wheat	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
July	69 1/4	70	69	69 1/4
Sept.	65 1/4	65 1/2	64 1/4	64 1/2
Oats	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
July	17 1/2	17 3/4	17 1/4	17 1/2
Sept.	15 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 1/2
Corn	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
July	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2
Sept.	20	20 1/2	19 3/4	20 1/4
Pork	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
July	7 60	7 60	7 52	7 62
Sept.	7 75	7 77	7 65	7 67
Lard	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
July	4 10	4 10	4 05	4 05
Sept.	4 20	4 20	4 15	4 15

TOLEDO, June 30.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 79.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open-	High-	Low-	Close.
American Sugar	127 1/4	128 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4
American Tobacco	74 1/4	74 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/2
C. B. & Q.	89	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 3/4
Chicago Gas	94 1/4	94 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
General Electric	81 1/4	81 3/4	80 1/4	80 1/2
Illinois Central	83 1/4	83 3/4	82 1/4	82 1/2
Jacksonville & Nashville	50 1/4	50 3/4	49 1/4	49 1/2
Mansfield	88 1/4	88 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/4	117 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/2
St. Paul	82 1/4	82 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/2
Rock Island	74	75 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/2
Western Union	84 1/4	84 3/4	83 1/4	83 1/2

Monday's Market Story.

The cherry crop has not been a very large one. They retail at from 6 to 8 cents a quart.
The farmers who bring in hulled peas receive 10 cents a quart for them. They retail at 12 cents.

Some cabbage has been picked in this vicinity, and a good supply will probably be on the market the latter part of the week.

Some new home grown potatoes have come in recently, but they are too small to sell well at 30 or 35 cts. a peck, when last year's potatoes are only worth that much a bushel.

Tuesday's Market Story.

The rain this morning was what farmers and everybody else for that matter were praying for, and the corn, potatoes and almost everything else look better already.

Huckleberries are expected in next week. The crop will not be very large, having been damaged considerably by frost.

Wednesday's Market Story.

Last year's crop of potatoes is about exhausted. New potatoes are coming in, but not in such quantities as to bring the price down to a reasonable figure. The best cherries are selling at 8 cents a quart, but plenty can be gotten at 4 cents. The strawberry season is over. Huckleberries come next week, and blackberries and raspberries are expected soon.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat per bushel	69 1/4
Rye, per bushel	34-36
Oats, per bushel	16-18
Barley	20-22
Flax seed	45
Flax seed, extra	3-10 1/2
Timothy seed	4 00
Timothy seed, extra	1 25
Brass, per 100 lbs.	80
Middings, per 100 lbs.	80-90
Hay	\$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	8-10
Apples, per dozen	9-10
Lard, per lb.	10
Hams, per lb.	10
Shoulders per lb.	6-7
Chickens	8-11
Potatoes	25
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Onions	1 00
Apples	8-10
Evaporated Apples, choice	15-20 apiece
Chickens, live	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	4-6
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	3-4
Salt, per barrel	30-1 00

HIDES.

Beef, No. 1, green	5
Calfskin, No. 1	3 1/2
Calfskin, No. 2	2
Tallow	24
Deacons	25-26 apiece

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 82 1/2c; No. 2 red, 80 1/2c; spring wheat, 80 1/2c.
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 31 1/2c; No. 2 white, 30 1/2c; light mixed, 29 1/2c.
OATS—No. 1 white, 25 1/2c; No. 2, 24 1/2c; extra No. 3 white, 23 1/2c; light mixed, 22 1/2c.
HAY—No. 1 Timothy, 10 1/2c; No. 2, 9 1/2c; No. 3, 8 1/2c; clover, mixed, 8 1/2c; alfalfa, 8 1/2c; timothy, 12 1/2c; wagon hay, 12 1/2c; timothy, 12 1/2c.

POULTRY—Live—Large spring chickens, 50c; per pair; small, 25c; large old chickens, 50c; per pair; small, 40c; ducks, 50c; per pair; turkeys, 70c; per pound. Dressed—Spring chickens, 20c; large old chickens, 10c; ducks, 14c; turkeys, 13c.

BUTTER—High prints, 14c; extra creamery, 14c; Ohio fancy creamery, 14 1/2c; country, 14c; low grade and cooking, 5c.